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A

# DISSERTATION

ON THE

# SCROFULA,

OR

# KING'S-EVIL:

IN WHICH,

The CAUSES and NATURE of this DISEASE are attempted to be demonstrated: And from which, the Prognosis, together with the most natural and rational Method of Cure, is endeavoured to be deduced.

*By* WILLIAM SCOTT, *M.D.*

*First follow Nature, and your Judgment frame*
*By her just Standard, which is still the same.*
POPE on Criticism.

*LONDON:*

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# THE

# PREFACE.

THIS *malady, of which we have treated in the following pages, has been looked upon as the* Opprobrium Medicorum. *But whether our bad ſucceſs in curing it has been owing to our want of knowledge of its nature; or, from its being out of the power of medicine, or both, is hard to determine. But as Hippocrates obſerves, he who knows the nature of the diſeaſe, can be at no great loſs for the propereſt method of cure.*

*But, conſidering how much this diſeaſe afflicts mankind, many falling victims to it; and if others eſcape after long and much miſery, they generally carry along with them moſt horrid ſcars, and have it commonly intailed on their poſterity. I ſay conſidering theſe, and reflecting at the ſame time, how much phyſic is improved in all its branches, within this and the laſt century, one would have expected, that long e'er now we would have had ſomething more ſatisfactory upon it, than what has yet appeared.*

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# PREFACE.

*Among the writings of the ancients, the account of this diſeaſe is very ſuperficial and imperfect, and ſeveral of their opinions too are in many points contradictory to one another; and, indeed, in ſuch an obſcure diſeaſe as this, conſidering the lights they then had, it is no wonder.*

*Among theſe of a more modern date (I'm ſorry to ſay it) we find ſtill leſs to the purpoſe, as then, the love of hypotheſis (an unhappy frenzy) had ſeized the greateſt part of phyſicians, by which they propoſed to dictate rules to nature, from which ſhe ſhould not depart: Thus deſpiſing to learn by diligent obſervations of her, as the wiſe Hippocrates had done before them.—Among theſe writers, little but wild hypotheſis, which had no exiſtence, except in their own imagination, is to be found, with reſpect, at leaſt, to the nature of this as well as moſt other diſeaſes. Although ſome of them who have related facts, and left them to poſterity with regard to their obſervations, or experiments, have indeed laid up a fund of treaſures which are now very uſeful to us.*

*Mr Wiſeman, ſergeant-ſurgeon to King Charles I. has indeed left us a great many uſeful obſervations upon the ſcrofula: But, as the principles of ſurgery, as well as all the other branches of medicine, were then very imperfectly known, ſo a full or compleat ſyſtema-*

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*tic view of this diſeaſe could not be expected from him.*

*Among the modern writers, this diſeaſe has been paſſed over almoſt without mention, by three of the greateſt and beſt authors that perhaps ever appeared, viz. Sydenham, Boerhaave, and Hoffman, which probably may be one reaſon why our contemporaries ſeem to be ſo little acquainted with it: For, of them I know none, ſo far as I am able to recollect at preſent, that has even attempted to write a regular account of it, except Dr Home, a very ingenious, learned, and induſtrious gentleman, who has indeed given many proofs of his great abilities in medicine; and in a late book, intitled* Princip. Medicinæ, *he has, among other diſeaſes, given us a few aphoriſms on this. But theſe, on account of their brevity, will be to many obſcure, and to all (unleſs largely commented on) unſatisfactory. However, I thought proper to acquaint the reader, that I have, in treating of this diſeaſe, followed the method of writing it in aphoriſms, which I have endeavoured fully to explain and ſupport: And, in compoſing my aphoriſms, I have had his in my view, altho', in moſt of them, I have a little differed from him. e. g. in his ſecond aphoriſm, he ſays,* Sedes hujus morbi præcipua, ſed non ſola eſt glandula; Occupat enim Membranam adipoſam, muſculos, tendi-

dines, articulos, Oſſium, ipſaq; Oſſa, &c. *If you compare this with my ſecond ſection you will find a pretty eſſential difference.*

*In the univerſity of Edinburgh there are a few aphoriſms in manuſcript, which are ſaid to have been written by a very celebrated phyſician there, on this diſeaſe. Theſe Dr Home ſeems pretty cloſely to have followed, and thoſe I alſo had before me in forming mine; but I have increaſed them to near double the number of either the manuſcript aphoriſms or Dr Home's.*

*In the year* 1749, *an inaugural diſſertation was written on the ſcrofula, by Mr Ewart, a Scotchman. In this diſſertation he has copied the manuſcript verbatim, but has here and there interſperſed ſome very good obſervations of his own. However, this is a very ſhort and uncompleat account of the diſeaſe, and beſides, as it was at firſt but in a few hands, and perhaps now (which is the fate of all ſchool exerciſes) not a copy of it to be found.*

*In September laſt, Mr Fallon, an Iriſhman, wrote alſo an inaugural diſſertation on it at Edinburgh. In this, on what parts of the diſeaſe he has treated, he has indeed collected a great many obſervations, and intermixed them with ſeveral very pertinent remarks:*

*But*

*But then, he has not enumerated the remote cauſes that are obſerved to diſpoſe to the diſeaſe; nor has he aſſigned the proximate cauſe; and the prognoſis and method of cure he has left altogether untouched; and has no where even attempted to explain the phænomena of the diſeaſe, which he has mentioned; ſo that, in the main, this ſeems to be a more lame eſſay than Mr Ewart's.*

*The reader, I ſuppoſe, will now be at no loſs to gueſs what has been my motive in propoſing to treat of the ſcrofula, which plainly was, becauſe I was convinced that nothing had appeared full, or any way ſatisfactory, upon the ſubject, and that I ſhould now preſent him with a diſſertation every way full, conſiſtent, and ſatisfactory, is, conſidering how many have failed, and the difficulty of the ſubject, ſcarce to be expected; which difficulty, probably, has been one reaſon why ſo few of late have attempted it,* ſed in magnis voluiſſe ſat eſt.

*But if I had not thought it conſiderably more compleat than any thing that has yet appeared, I would not have been ſo impertinent as to have troubled the public, by loading them with a new treatiſe, which contained nothing but what is to be met with in every book concerning the diſeaſe.*

*In*

# PREFACE.

*In compoſing this treatiſe I have taken all the aſſiſtance I could from authors, and have generally quoted them, from whom any ſentiment or obſervation is taken: and often too, I have alſo quoted ſome only, where my reaſoning ſeemed to coincide with theirs. And beſides, I have endeavoured to reconcile, as much as poſſible, the different opinion of authors concerning the nature of this diſeaſe, without making too long digreſſions.*

*I ſtill propoſe, that if this is well received, ſome time or other, to make it a more finiſhed work.*

*I now bid adieu to the reader, hoping he'll overlook ſome ſmall faults (as no performance is without ſome) which here and there, perhaps, may occur.*

*——————— quas aut incuria ſudit.*
*Aut humana parum cavit Natura.———*

Stamfordham,
June, 1759.

# A DISSERTATION ON THE SCROFULA.

## SECTION I.

THE ſcrofula, ſtruma, or king's evil, may be defined an indolent tumor, often many tumors; and ſometimes alſo moveable and circumſcribed; not altering the colour of the incumbent ſkin *, for ſome time at leaſt, and reſembling a beginning ſchirrus in a good meaſure, but yielding more to the touch, and degenerating almoſt always into a ſtubborn ulcer.

This diſeaſe, of which we now propoſe to treat, is by Hippocrates called χοιραδες †, and in another place it is called φυματα χοιραδια ‡. Hence the ſtruma is by ſome called chœrades.

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* Actius tetrabi 4. ſerm. 3. cap. 5. Lazrm, cur. morb. ſcrm. 2. p 136.
† In aphoriſm. ſect. 3. N° 26.
‡ Prorhet, lib. 2. in edit, foreſii. p. 98.

choeradas. By Galen this malady is called ἡ χοιράς. The ſame name is uſed by Ætius, and all the other Greek writers *. The Greek name χοῖρας ſignifies porca, ſcroſa, ſcrofula. This diſeaſe ſeems to have got this name, as it is obſerved by many †, from its infeſting ſwine much, and that it comes to a greater height in theſe animals than in moſt other. Or, 2dly, Becauſe 'tis obſervable that this diſeaſe attacks ſeveral different parts of the body nearly about the ſame time, or when it riſes in one part, it is immediately propagated in ſeveral more, and ſo has been compared to the ſow for fruitfulneſs, which often brings forth ſeveral young at a birth ‡. The third reaſon, according to ſome, why it got this name, is becauſe it is ſuppoſed that ſtrumous tumors reſemble ſwine. The fourth reaſon (which like the former ſeems very trifling) that is propoſed, is, that the name is taken a choeradibus petris, for the Greek word χοῖρας ſignifies alſo rocks riſing above the ſurface of the ſea, and reſemble ſwine ſwimming.

This diſeaſe is likewiſe called ſcrofula; but this name I have not found among the purer Latin writers. It is ſometimes alſo written ſcrophula: And I know a celebrated phyſician, who is of opinion that the word is altogether of Arabic extract, and ought to be ſpelled with an f, and not with ph, as they have a letter analogous to our f; and that it is the proper name of the diſeaſe, as he was informed by a learned gentleman from that country.

Struma was the name alone, or at leaſt moſt frequently uſed among the purer Latin writers for this diſorder, and at this day is ſtill very much in uſe; and they ſeemed ſometimes alſo to underſtand by it præternatural prominences growing out from the human body, as is plain from the following in Catullus:

*Quid eſt, Catulle, quid moraris emori?*
*Sella in curuli Struma Nonius ſedet.*

*Denique etiam Vatinii ſtrumam ſacerdotii διβαφῳ veſtiant*, ſays Cicero.

* Comment. on the aphoriſm of Hippocrates already cited.

† Hippocrat. de Gland. p. 381. Paul. Ægin. de re med. lib. 6. cap. 35. Ætius tetrab. 4. ſerm. 3. cap. 5. Actuarius med. lib. 2. cap. 22. Celſus, lib. 5. Ruſſel de tab. glandular. p. 16. &c.

‡ Avicenna canon. medicin. lib 4. fen. 3. tract. 2. cap. 11. de ſcrofulis. Fallop. p. 88. Arnald. p. 1194. Chriſtian, p. 236. Alex. Benedict. de re med. lib. 3. cap. 32. p. 95, &c.

Cicero. And in another place, *Ii medentur reipublicæ, qui exſecant peſtem aliquam tanquam ſtrumam civitatis.* And to this purpoſe alſo ſings Juvenal:

*Nec prætextatum rapuit Nero loripedem, nec*
*Strumoſum, atque utero pariter gibboq; tumentem.* §

And in the chiliad. the following is found, *Strumam dibapho tegere eſt infamiam dignitate aliqua obliterare.* Pliny, Vitruvius, Columella, and Scribonius have alſo this name, and ſometimes uſe it in the ſenſe juſt now explained, and ſometimes with Celſus it is uſed to denote the diſeaſe of which we now treat: But how the word ſtruma came at firſt to be uſed to denote this particular diſeaſe, is not very eaſy to ſay; it ſeems probable as the word was at firſt uſed to ſignify any kind of prominence, that phyſicians came at laſt only to appropriate it to that prominence now called the ſtruma.

The Struma by others is derived from *Ruma vel Erpuxa ſtratum, ſcilicet, gutturi*, becauſe 'tis obſerved this diſeaſe ſeizes often upon the neck or throat.

Some derive ſtruma, *a ſtruendo*, as if it roſe up above the ſkin, reſembling a ſtructure above the earth: But this derivation ſeems to be a mere conjecture.

Marcellus Empyricus * has the name of ſtrumella or ſtrumula, as diminitive; but, however, ſtruma ſeems to be the true Latin name of this diſeaſe.

In Scotland this malady is often called the crouels, which ſeems to be from the French name Ecrouelles †.

And in America, this diſeaſe is ſaid to be called the *Yaws* ‡. The *Struma* in England is called *Kings Evil*, becauſe 'tis believed by ſome that the kings of England and France cure it only by their touch, and ſome other ceremonies accompanying it. In England too it is called the Evil, and ſometimes the running Evil.

§ Satyr. 10. v. 309.
* Lib. de medicam. cap. 25.
† See Fallon's inaugural diſſertation.
‡ Ruſſel, p. 214: But from the deſcription of the yaws given in the Edinburgh medical eſſays one would not take it to be the *Scrofula*.

SECT.

## SECT. II.

THIS diſeaſe attacks all the glands, but more particularly the ſalivary and conglobate lymphatic glands: It alſo ſometimes has its ſeat in the cellular membrane; and generally when the diſeaſe has continued ſome time, the muſcles, tendons, the articulations of the bones, and the bones themſelves, which lye contiguous, come often to be affected; and according to the different parts of the body that are ſeized, it has got different names: If the lachrymal glands are affected, it is called lippitudo or ſclerophthalmia *; if the parotids or maxillary, ſtruma, ſcrofula, or parotis †; if the ſublingual, ranula ‡; when the glands of the laryngx, aſpera arteria, or the thyroid gland is affected, bronchocele, periſthymia, boccium or hernia gutturalis §; if the axillary, commonly ſtruma; if the inguinal, ſometimes bubonoſa; if the glands of the breaſt, lungs, or meſentery are attacked, 'tis

* Wiſeman.

† Brown adenyrap, b. 2. cap. 2. Fab. ab. aquap.

‡ Wiſeman.

§ Fab. ab. aquap. ſennertus pract. lib. 5. part. 1. c. 33.

'tis ſaid to go under the general name of ſchirrus *; when the joints of the fingers or their bones are affected, 'tis called pædarthrocace †.

The ancients have almoſt always aſſigned the ſeat of this diſeaſe to the glands; as Hippocrates ‡ obſerves, *Glandulis etiam morbi ſuboriuntur, tubercula nempe & ſtrumæ.* Galen ſays, § *Glandulorum morbus quoque ſtruma eſt, non ex calida materia, neque ad ſuppurationem properante, &c.* Many others might alſo be quoted to ſhew that they moſt frequently confined this diſeaſe to the glands; and many of them obſerved too, that the glands about the neck were moſt frequently affected ‖.

But notwithſtanding that they ſeem juſtly to have obſerved, that this diſeaſe attacks the glands moſt frequently; yet it alſo ſometimes has its ſeat in the cellular membrane; but when ſeated here, they ſeem often to have confounded it with the common incyſted tumors; (from which indeed it is not eaſily diſtinguiſhed) yet there are ſome obſcure paſſages in ſome few of them, (the ancients) that have fallen into my hands, where they ſeem to have hinted at its being obſerved there. *Et plurimum quidem* (ſays Avicenna) *accedunt in carne molli, et eſt eis iterum velamen nervoſum, et fortaſſe fit ſcrophula vehementis magnitudinis, &c.* ** *Aliquando etiam ſed tamen raro* (obſerves Ætius) *ex carne locorum fiunt, quæ affinitate quadam ad ſtrumarum naturam vertitur, & materia acceſſione augetur.* And a little after he adds, *Quædam item ſtatim ſub cute ſuperficiem habent, quædam circa magna ac nobilia vaſa penitus inſidet. Quod quædam velut elevate, quædam inſertæ oriuntur. Et elevate quidem facile, huc & illuc moventur: inſerte vero ad contactum renituntur.* ††

Many

* Home's princip. med.

† Severinus de abſceſſu.

‡ De gland. cap. 1, tom. 4. p. 272. edit. chart.

§ In aphoriſ. comment. 3. aph. 26.

‖ Hippocrat. de gland. p. 69. Ætius, l. c. Celſus de med. lib. 5. cap. 20, &c. In Britain this diſeaſe ſeizes the neck perhaps oftner than all the other parts of the body together.

** Page 127.

†† Tetrab. p. 806.

Many other paſſages might be produced to ſhew, that they obſerved the diſeaſe ſometimes to occupy other parts than the glands. And the ſame is alſo obſerved by many of the modern writers; ſome of whom relate hiſtories where the diſeaſe ſeemed pretty evidently to have occupied the cellular membrane, E. g. there are two ſingular caſes of this kind in the ephem. german. in one of them it is ſaid to have abounded over the whole body *; and in the other an arm is ſaid to have been wholly affected, which was obſerved to increaſe at the change of the moon †; it is further ſaid to have given the perſon very little uneaſineſs. Dolæus relates ‡ alſo having ſeen a whole arm together with the ſhoulder ſcrophulous §. But if the ancients ſeem to have often confounded the ſcrofula, when ſeated in the cellular membrane, with the common incyſted tumors, ſuch as the antheroma, meliceris, &c. on the other hand, ſeveral of the moderns ſeem to have crammed in under the name of ſcrofula not only all incyſted tumors, but alſo the ſpina ventoſa, phagedenic ulcers, white ſwellings of the joints, &c. ‖ And further, ſome are of opinion that this diſeaſe attacks all parts of the body; particularly Wiſeman, who ſays expreſly that it attacks all parts of the body indiſcriminately: But it would ſeem from ſome of his own relations of caſes, that the diſeaſe was ſeated in the cellular membrane when he imagined it occupied other parts, e. g. "When it attacks a muſcle," ſays he, "the ſhape is uncertain, and always diſtinct from the muſcle; the tumor is "either harder or ſofter as it happens; but thoſe of a round "figure are the moſt benign." From this relation, would not one be naturally led to believe, that the diſeaſe was ſeated in the cellular membrane, and not the muſcle itſelf affected? Some others think it is altogether peculiar to the glands, and

* Dec. 1. ann. 9, 10. p. 45.

† Dec. 2. ann. 5. p. 34.

‡ Encyclop. chirurg. p. 606.

§ It muſt be obſerved, that neither of theſe two caſes was ulcerated.

‖ Wiſeman. Brooks, page 215. Fallon in his inaugural diſſertation, &c. 'Tis obſervable indeed, that moſt of theſe are apt to affect thoſe of a ſcrofulous conſtitution; and the ſpina ventoſa is ſometimes ſcrofulous, as I ſhall afterwards attempt to explain; but it certainly very often alſo takes its riſe from other cauſes: So I think moſt of theſe diſeaſes ſpecifically different from the ſcrofula, and ought not to be confounded with it.

and argue that a true ſcrofula is never found any where elſe; nay, ſome go further, and confine this diſeaſe wholly to the lymphatic glands, and maintain that the conglomerate glands are never affected, or at leaſt never primitively with the ſcrofula *. Indeed it muſt be owned it moſt frequently ſeems to ſeize the conglobate lymphatic glands; yet I perceive no reaſon for confining it altogether to theſe glands, as there are few practitioners (I dare ſay) who have not ſeen the parotid glands affected with this diſeaſe alone, when no other could be obſerved to be diſeaſed. The truth indeed appears to be, that it affects the glands, but moſt frequently the lymphatic glands; and that it has alſo ſometimes its ſeat in the cellular membrane: Of this I have had opportunity of ſeeing frequent inſtances; and ſometimes I have ſeen both the glands and cellular membranes affected at the ſame time in one patient.

*And generally when the diſeaſe has continued, &c.*] The obſtructing matter which cauſes the diſeaſe, altho' at firſt it ſeems generally to be of an inert nature, yet by its long ſtay in a warm place, acquires an acrimony, and ſo ſome time afterwards degenerating into an ulcer of a malignant kind, the muſcles that lie near are denudated and eroded, and the bones rendered carious, and anchyloſis often formed. And often even before the tumor breaks, if it happens to lye near the periofteum, (as frequently is the caſe in that ſpecies which is ſeated in the cellular membrane) by the acrimony of the matter it is inflamed, and often the bone rendered carious even before the tumor is fully ſuppurated †. And this ſeems to be the reaſon why ſo many have imagined that the diſeaſe ſeized on all parts of the body indifferently; but to me it looks as if theſe parts come rather to be affected in a ſecondary way: For there is no diſeaſe, as far I know, that affects all the different ſeries of veſſels of the human body indiſcriminately.

* This is the opinion of Dr Cullen, the learned profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Edinburgh, which Mr Fallon, in his inaugural diſſertation, has endeavoured to ſupport.

† Foreſt, p. 87.

## SECT. III.

THE remote cauſes, in general, of this diſeaſe, are obſerved to be ſuch as induce lax ſolids, together with an inert viſcidity of the fluids; therefore children are moſt liable to this diſeaſe. But 1ſt, Particularly children which have deſcended from parents that laboured under this diſeaſe, the rickets, ſcurvey, venereal diſeaſe, or thoſe which abound with a pituitous cachexy. 2dly, Such as ſuck nurſes that have, or do labour under, the forementioned diſeaſes, or whoſe milk is viſcid or acefcent. 3dly, Who live in a humid air. 4thly, Who live much on viſcid, crude farinaceous aliments, or who eat much auſtere, unripe, ſummer fruit *. 5thly, Thoſe children who are kept cloſe and full, and don't uſe ſufficient exerciſe, nor are early dipped in cold water, nor inured to bear the changes of the air, or other caſualities of life of the like nature †. 6thly, Thoſe who are naturally of a frigid or phlegmatic temperament ‡. 7thly,

* Sennertus, p. 669. Boerh. inſt. ſect. 764.
† Ruſſel on gland. conſumpt. p. 5.
‡ Boerh. inſt. ſect. 891 and 895.

7thly, Thoſe whoſe bile is inert. 8thly, Who have undergone ſome precceding diſeaſes, ſuch as fevers, catarrhs, &c. or who have met with external injuries, ſuch as blows, bruiſes, compreſſions, ſtrains, luxations, &c. 9thly, Thoſe who much uſe crude ſtagnating waters, and particularly ſnow water *. 10thly, The imagination of the mother, by looking much upon a ſcrophulous perſon.

*Therefore Children are moſt liable to this diſeaſe, &c.*] Altho' this diſeaſe attacks Children moſt frequently, yet it would ſeem that almoſt no ſtage of life is quite free from it. Wiſeman ſays, that he ſaw a ſtrumous glandular tumor in an infant newly born†, and I know a celebrated profeſſor at Edinburgh, who ſaw an infant ſcarce three months old labouring under this diſorder‡. Wiſeman relates about fifty or ſixty caſes of ſtrumous patients, of which a few are about two or three years of age, about 30 below fourteen, 13 between the fourteenth and twenty-fifth year of their age, 7 between twenty-five and thirty-ſix years old. Only one caſe of a ſtrumous female 40 years of age, who as far as I can find was the oldeſt he mentions labouring under it.

I have heard it obſerved by a phyſician of very extenſive practice, that he has ſeen many patients labour under the ſcrofula before 30 years of age, but very few after it, and that he once ſaw a perſon labour under it who was above 50. Hildanus relates the caſe of a man who was above 70, that had laboured under this diſeaſe from his youth.§ I remember myſelf of ſeeing a man about 40, as near as I could judge, who



* Sennertus. Mead's Medical Precepts and Cautions, p. 246.

† See ſeveral chirurg. treatiſes by Richard Wiſeman. London, printed anno 1676, in folio, lib. 4. p. 258.—In ſome places of this treatiſe the quotations is from his ſurgery, in 2 vol. octavo.

‡ Dr Cullens.

§ Obſerv. chirurg. cent. 3, p. 216, Obſ. 34.

was then afflicted with this diſeaſe, and who was ſaid to have had it from a child.

Women about the time of puberty are often troubled with this diſeaſe, if the menſes do not flow freely.*

The immortal Hippocrates obſerves†, *Strumas pueros præcipue infeſtare, rarius pueros grandiuſculos et adoleſcentes; viros non admodum; ſenes vero nunquam.* And obſerves nearly the ſame in other parts of his works‡, which ſeems to be in a great meaſure confirmed by the hiſtories related by Wiſeman. But perhaps we ought to diſſent a little from the divine old man who ſeems to think that it never happens in old people, and agree with Lommius, who obſerves old people ſometimes, but rarely, are troubled with this diſeaſe. And from the whole we may conclude, Firſt, That there is no ſtage of life altogether free from this diſeaſe. Secondly, That it affects childhood moſt. Thirdly, After childhood, ſtill the older they grow, they are leſs obnoxious to it, ſo that in old age it is ſeldom found. Fourthly, Infants newly born are ſeldom ſtrumous, but the nearer they approach to childhood, the more obnoxious they are to this diſeaſe.—Altho' we have endeavoured to prove in general that children are moſt liable to this diſeaſe. yet

*Firſt, Particularly children who have deſcended from parents, &c.*] The children of ſcrofulous parents ſeldom miſs that diſeaſe, as daily obſervation doth confirm: And in this caſe the cauſe of the diſeaſe ſeems to be conveyed from father to ſon in the firſt rudiments of life, for here there ſeems to be either a bad conformation of the ſolids, or a leaven in the fluids.

*At pater ut gnati, ſic nos debemus amici,*
*Si quod ſit vitium, non faſtidire;*
———————*Opinor*
*Hæc rei & jungit, junctos & ſervat amicos.*§

*The rickets, ſcurvy, or venereal diſeaſe.*] 'Tis ſaid to be obſerved, that the children of people who have la-

* Dolæus Encyclop. chirurg. p. 608.
† Προρρητικων βιβλ. β. *Foæſ.* p. 95.
‡ Aph. 26. lib. 3. Aphor.
§ Hor. Sat.

laboured under theſe diſeaſes, are more ſubject to the ſcrofula than others, which may probably be owing to the weak, lax, delicate habit of body, which children deſcended from ſuch parents generally have, and which (lax habit) pre-diſpoſes much to this diſeaſe.

*Or thoſe who abound with a pituitous Cachexy.*] A viſcid pituitous diſpoſition of the fluids diſpoſes much to this diſeaſe, (as we ſhall endeavour to explain afterwards) and as parents are apt to beget children that reſemble their own diſpoſition, as Hippocrates obſerves, *ex pituitoſo pituitoſus, et ex bilioſo, bilioſus oritur, et ex rabido, rabidus, et ex lienoſo, lienoſus*: For, adds he, *Genitura ab omnibus corporis partibus procedit, a ſanis ſana, et a morboſis morboſa**. Hence we may eaſily conceive why the children of ſuch ſhould be liable to this diſeaſe.

*2dly, Such as ſuck nurſes that have, &c.*] If the nurſe be ſcrofulous, in that caſe the child ſeldom fails to catch the diſeaſe, for the milk being ſo vitiated or impregnated with the virus morbi, that immediately the child's juices come to be contaminated; and indeed in other caſes it is ſurpriſing what effect the milk has upon the young. For 'tis obſerved that a ewe lamb, ſuckled by a goat, immediately gets a hairy fleece; and many other ſimilar inſtances might be produced if it were neceſſary.

*Or whoſe milk is viſcid or aceſcent*] In that caſe generally acidities come to be generated in the ſtomach and coagulation of the milk, which afterwards when it deſcends into the duodenum, cannot be fully and equably diſſolved by the bile, by reaſon of its tenacity, which (bile) at the ſame time is rendered inert by reaſon of the acidity†: Hence the chyle is not fully and equably attenuated, and hence obſtructions in the meſenteric glands ſoon follow, and alſo all the juices of the body come in a little time to be vitiated; eſpecially in thoſe young children, the action of whoſe lungs and veſſels is generally too weak to comminute and elaborate the crude, bad prepared chyle into blood of a proper conſiſtence: So all the humours of the body thus becoming pituitous, more glands are immediately affected. *3dly*,

* *De morbo ſacro.*

† Boerh. aphors, (ſect. 136, and ſect. 63) with V. Sweiten's comment. on the laſt ſection.

*3dly, Who live in a humid air.*] When a moiſt air is too long applied to the human body, it cauſes a relaxation and flaccidity of all its parts*: Hence the veſſels and lungs being enervated don't act ſufficiently upon the crude aliment to aſſimulate it to the due nature of our humors: The effect of ſtrong veſſels and viſcera is to comminute and elaborate any crude aliment to the nature of duly aſſimulated humours, but their ſtrength being too much increaſed, and any accidental cauſe concurring at the ſame time that renders the circulation quicker than ordinary, there comes then to be a ſtronger action and reaction between the ſolids and fluids: Hence greater heat and a ſudden diſſipation of the more fluid parts†; and in the mean time, the ſpherical particles of the blood which before had but a few points of contact, by the compreſſion have their ſpherical figures changed, and come to touch one another in a greater number of points: Hence their ſurface of contact being increaſed, and by their own plaſtick nature, they cohere more ſtrongly together, and ſo form the phlegma phlegmonodes, or lentor calidus, which is juſt diametrically oppoſite to that which is produced here; for the crude aliments not being attenuated and elaborated in a due manner by reaſon of the laxneſs and weakneſs of the viſcera and veſſels, which don't ſufficiently condenſe and mould the globules into a ſufficient roundneſs, ſolidity and colour; hence the blood degenerating from its due nature becomes viſcid and inert, and ſo produces the lentor frigidus; and if blood is let from theſe people, a very little red blood is found ſwimming in a large quantity of viſcid glutinous ſerum; hence all excretions and ſecretions are interrupted, the functions whether vital, animal, or natural are greatly diſordered‡; and the humours incapable of paſſing through the very ſmall intricate contorted veſſels going to or through§ the glands, by reaſon of their glutinous tenacity, but ſtick in the narrow paſſages.

*4thly, Who live moſt on viſcid crude farinaceous*

* Boerh. inſt. ſect. 748. Chemiſtry by Shaw, v. 1. p. 406.
† Boerh. inſt. ſect. 756.
‡ Boerh. inſt. ſect. 783.
§ Monro de vas. lymph. valv.

*crous aliments, &c.*] Moſt aliment of that kind when mixed with water, forms a viſcid tenacious paſte, very hard of digeſtion, eſpecially to weak children. This viſcid gluten generated from ſuch kinds of aliments, always makes its firſt appearance in the ſtomach and inteſtines; but further, theſe particles, which united form this glutinous matter being diluted and ſeparated by the bile, pancreatic and inteſtinal juice, may in a ſeparate ſtate ſteal in, as it were, into the mouths of the lacteal and meſenteric veins; but afterwards uniting again in the thoracick duct, or in the great cavities of the heart and ſinus venoſi, and by their union form this preternatural viſcidity, which generally firſt manifeſts itſelf in the lungs, as the recent chyle has immediately to paſs through the ſmall ramifications of their veſſels; and hence it is obſerved that even the moſt healthy perſons, after eating largely of farinaceous unfermented aliments, have a dyſpnœa for ſome hours after upon the leaſt motion*; but when by the action of the lungs and veſſels this viſcidity is attenuated, then the dyſpnœa goes off, and the perſon will be fit to perform his uſual exerciſe without any uneaſineſs: But in weak children that are moſt liable to be hurt by thoſe aliments, the action of whoſe lungs and veſſels is not ſufficient to attenuate this viſcidity, and to form the chyle into blood of a due conſiſtence, ſo that their fluids come immediately to abound with a viſcuous diſpoſition, and ſo cannot paſs freely through the ſmall intricate veſſels that ſalute the glands, but ſtick in thoſe ſtrait paſſages; and hence it is that we ſee ſo many children of poor people, who are fed with theſe kinds of aliments hurt by them. To this head alſo perhaps we may juſtly refer auſtere, unripe ſummer fruits, which have a power of drawing the elementary particles of our bodies nearer together, and giving a greater tenor to the fluids: For when taſted, immediately the mouth will feel parched and contracted, and the ſpittle inſpiſſated; but if they are ſwallowed, they will operate in the ſame manner in the ſtomach and inteſtines. And we ſee that country boys who eat greedily of them, generally

pay

* Boerh. Prelect. edit. Haller, v. 7, p. 136. But it ought alſo to be obſerved, that the ſympathy betwixt the ſtomach and lungs by means of their nerves, may alſo contribute to the dyſpnœa, eſpecially in weak people. Vid. Monro's eſſay on the nerves, p. 401.

pay for it by having their abdominal viſcera obſtructed; and the great Boerhaave obſerves, that unripe fruits often produce this diſeaſe in ſwine when they eat a great deal of them[*].

*5thly, Thoſe children who are kept too cloſe and full.*] Children who are indulged much in eating, and at the ſame time are ſtrictly confined, ſo as not to have ſufficient exerciſe to aſſiſt to concoct and duly aſſimulate their aliments: Hence the fluids are not elaborated and condenſed duly to repair the ſolids, for as Hippocrates obſerves, *Cibi enim & labores adverſas inter ſe poteſtates, mutuo tamen ad ſanitatem conferentes, habent, labores namque ea quæ adſunt ſolent conſumere, Cibi vero et potus, quæ vacuata ſunt, replent.* So they become more and more lax and weak, and conſequently act leſs on the fluids; hence they become of a viſcid pituitous nature, and ſo unfit to ſecrete the ſubtile liquor of the nerves; hence a ſlowneſs to muſcular motion, torpor, dulneſs of the ſenſes, ſleepineſs, &c. and all the functions fail that depend upon the motion of this ſubtile ſomewhat. Hence they more and more deſire reſt, by which their indiſpoſition is increaſed; and hence they are rendered liable to the ſcrofula and many other diſeaſes.

*Nor do not uſe ſufficient exerciſe.*] Exerciſe increaſes the motion of the venal blood towards the heart, and ſo ſtimulates it to frequenter and ſtronger contractions, and when the aorta is diſtended by the blood repelled from the heart, the ſmall veſſels are compreſſed, whereof its coats are compoſed; and ſo being every moment thus compreſſed, they begin by degrees to loſe their liquids for want of ſufficient time for their influx into them. By this means their ſides grow together, and they become a membrane thicker and ſtronger; And the ſame thing happening alſo in all the larger veſſels, their ſtrength will be increaſed; hence the whole veſſels and viſcera being ſtrengthened, the aliments are fully and ſoon concocted and aſſimulated, which is ſtill further promoted by the ſtrong and quick reſpiration that exerciſe neceſſarily occaſions; hence the particles which are applied to the ſides

[*] Boerh. Prælect. v. 7. p. 131.

[†] Hippocrates de vict. rat. ſanor. lib. 1. cap. 2. Chart. tom. 6. p. 448.

ſides of the veſſels to repair thoſe which were worn off by the actions of health come to be denſer and more ſolid, and are at the ſame time ſtrongly preſſed and united to the ſides of the veſſels to repair and fill up the places that were worn off; and the ſtronger the preſſure is, the firmer is the ſtructure of the fibre thereby made or repaired. Now the ſame power that joins the elementary particles of the fibres together, preſſes the fibres which are compoſed of them thus united, more ſtrongly towards each other, and makes their coheſion the greater; hence in general we may underſtand the great effects that exerciſe has in ſtrengthening the body, and conſequently of promoting concoction and a due nutrition, which good effects ſeem to have been well known to the wiſe ancients, as we find there was a kind of law among the Perſians that they ſhould never eat but after exerciſe*. And we find likewiſe with a view to ſtrengthen their youth, the Romans appointed rewards for thoſe who excelled in the Campus Martius, that by this means their bodies might be hardened for martial toil; for ſo great is the effect of exerciſe in ſtrengthening the body, that the excellent phyſician Van Sweiten obſerves, *Dum bini eiſdem parentibus orti fratres vario alantur vitæ genere, dum unus ſapientiæ ſtudia excolens ſedentariam degit vitam, alter venatu, equitatione, bellicis laboribus corpus firmat, quanta in corporis robore eſt differentia! prior debilis puellæ inſtar labili valetudine fruitur, alter, firmato per labores corpore, Herculeo fere robore gaudet.* Hence we may ſee how ill theſe parents judge it, who do not allow their children ſufficient exerciſe in order to carry on concoction, aſſimulation, nutrition, &c. And hence we may eaſily underſtand how they are rendered liable to the ſcrofula and many other maladies. But then indeed exerciſe ſhould not be carried to too great a height in young people, otherwiſe the body will be liable to diſeaſes from an oppoſite cauſe, viz. from too great a rigidity of the ſolids, and have old age brought on before its time. A proper medium is therefore beſt, viz. to exerciſe the body ſufficiently to prevent any crudities from gathering, but not to uſe it ſo as to diſſipate theſe which are already concocted and perfectly elaborated†.

Nor

* Mercurial de arte gymnaſt. p. 9. Boerh. inſt. ſect. 1044.
† Boerh. inſt. ſect. 1054, and ſect. 1055.

*Nor are early dipped in cold water.*] The great effects that the cold bath hath in bracing up and ſtrengthening the ſolids, and attenuating the fluids, &c. are well known to every body: And we ſee it often produce divine effects in ſtrengthening the bodies of weak lax children: And 'tis obſervable that the Scots Highlanders who dip their children in cold water betimes, almoſt from their very birth, and at the ſame time uſe them to ſufficient exerciſe, that they ſeldom labour under any chronic diſeaſe from a weakneſs of the ſolids, and viſcidity or waterineſs of the fluids; but on the other hand, they generally become ſtrong and agile, and commonly remain ſo the greateſt part of their lives after§: Hence we may underſtand the great uſe of dipping young children in cold water, eſpecially thoſe of a lax habit of body, both in preventing the ſcrofula, and many other diſeaſes.

*Nor inured to bear the changes of the air, &c.*] Altho' in general, a pure, ſerene, dry and temperate air is moſt healthy* both for children and adults, yet if any perſon is uſed continually to live in ſuch an air, he cannot bear the leaſt change without being indiſpoſed; and if another is accuſtomed to live always in a warm air, he cannot bear a ruder blaſt without indiſpoſition†. But as men are liable to changes, they ought gradually to accuſtom themſelves to them‡. *Dum duro labore victum ſibi & ſuis comparat ruſticus, quam firma habet omnia, quam robuſta! Omnes aëris injurias ſperuit, duriſſimas vorant cibos, digerit perfectiſſime‖: Otio & luxu perditus homo quam debilis, quam miſere vivit! Minimam aëris ambientis mutationem ſentit illico§*: Hence we may underſtand how neceſſary it is for health to be inured gradually to changes; and of what uſe it may be both in preventing the ſcrofula and many other diſeaſes.

Be-

§ *Durum a ſtirpe genus, Natos ad flumina primum*
*Deferimus, ſævoque gelu duramus et undis.* Virgil's Æneid.

* Boerh. inſt. ſect. 1029, and ſect. 1060. Home's Princip. Med. p. 7.

† Boerh. Chem. by Shaw, p. 249.

‡ Celſus. Boerh. inſt. ſect. 1026, and ſect. 1028.

‖ *At patiens operum, parvoq; aſſueta juventus,*
*Aut raſtris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.* Virgil.

§ Van Sweiten.

*Behold the labourer of the gleba, who toils*
*In duſt; in rain, in cold and ſultry ſkies:*
*Save but the grain from mildews and the flood,*
*Nought anxious he what ſickly ſtars aſcend.*
*He knows no law by Eſculapius given;*
*He ſtudies none. Yet him nor midnight fogs*
*Infeſt, nor thoſe envenom'd ſhafts that fly*
*When rabid Sirius fires th' autumnal noon.*
*His habit pure with plain and temp'rate meals,*
*Robuſt with labour, and by cuſtom ſteel'd*
*To every caſualty of varied life;*
*Serene he bear's the peeviſh eaſtern blaſt,*
*And uninfected breathes the mortal ſouth.*
*Such the reward of rude and ſober life;*
*Of labour ſuch. By health the peaſant's toil*
*Is well repaid; if exerciſe were pain*
*Indeed, and temperance pain. By arts like theſe*
*Laconia nurs'd of old her hardy ſons;*
*And Rome's unconquer'd legions urg'd their way,*
*Unhurt, thro' every toil in every clime.** [1]

*6thly, Thoſe who are naturally of a frigid or phlegmatic habit.*] That people of this temperament will be more liable to the ſtruma than others, eſpecially if any accidental cauſe concur, may be reaſonably expected; and Hippocrates† ſays, that ſtrumas ariſe απο του φλεγματος; and Galen obſerves, χοιραδας ειναι χαλεπους πληθους εγγενα νοσηματα.‡ And Avicenna obſerves, *illos, qui complexiones humidas habent, ſtrumis vehementius exponi*: § And Wiſeman mentions many labouring under this diſorder of a pletheric and phlegmatic habit. And further, it muſt be confeſs'd with Wiſeman and Quincy,‖ that ſome times (altho' rarely) people robuſt and healthy, and living fully and in all reſpects well, have laboured under this diſeaſe. But that does not much invalidate what we propoſe concerning thoſe that are

C moſt

* Armſtrong.
† *Lib. de affect. & lib. de glandulis.*
‡ *In comment. ad aph.* 26. *ſect.* 3. *aph. Hipp.*
§ L. c.
‖ *Med. ſtat.* Wiſeman, page 265. Obſer. 2, &c.

moſt liable to it; as, 1ſt, the diſeaſe ſeldom happens in ſuch conſtitutions as we laſt mentioned; 2dly, becauſe it is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the habit of the patient; 3dly, becauſe a hereditary taint, communicated from parents or nurſes, will produce the diſeaſe in a conſtitution otherwiſe ſound.*

*7thly, Whoſe bile is inert.*] This bitter, acrimonious, ſtimulating, penetrating, diſſolving, deterging, ſaponaceous liquor, which is ſo neceſſary to chylification, by diſſolving and attenuating whatever is glutinous or viſcid in the chyle, after it comes from the ſtomach, and diſpoſing it to an uniform mixture, may be juſtly called, *Janitor primæ viæ*; but when it is become inert, and does not diſcharge its office in a due manner, then the chyle is not rightly prepared but becomes glutinous: And, as Hippocrates obſerves, a defect in the digeſtion of the firſt paſſages cannot be repaired in the reſt; ſo the chyle being vitiated, the meſenteric glands generally come ſoon to be obſtructed, and at laſt the whole maſs of fluids is rendered peccant; hence we may eaſily and naturally account for the ſcrofula affecting ſuch. And it has farther been obſerved, which ſeems ſtill more to confirm the above, that dogs, who have had their pancreas cut out, come often immediately to be affected with ſtrumous glands,* which ſeems to be from the want of the pancreatic juice to dilute the bile, and make it mix more intimately with the chyle, in order to diſſolve it more fully and equally.

*8thly, Thoſe who have undergone preceding diſeaſes, ſuch as fevers, Catarrhs, &c.*] Wiſeman and others † obſerve, that the ſcrofula ſome times ſucceeds theſe diſorders; and, in this caſe, it ſeems to be from a tranſlation of the morbid matter upon the glands: And, he further obſerves, that this diſeaſe ariſes, at times, from all theſe external accidents mentioned in the text, of which he relates ſome inſtances, but at the ſame time obſerves, that they always ſuppoſe a prediſpoſition in the habit towards the diſeaſe.

And,

* Fallon's *Juaug. Diſſert.*

* Boerh. inſt. ſect. 102, with his comment on that ſection, as publiſhed by Haller.

† Hiſter Surgery, p. 296. *Celſus lib. 4. cap. 16. p. 391, 392.*

And, beſides thoſe mentioned in the text, other cauſes of glandular tumors are not unfrequent in the paronychia; for, inſtance, tumours in the axillary glands often ariſe:* And in diſeaſes of the legs and thighs, the glands of the groin have often been obſerved to ſwell;† and, in white ſwellings of the knee, the inguinal glands have often alſo been obſerved to be tumified.‡

And an extravaſation of blood has been obſerved to occaſion tumors in the neighbouring glands.§ And the glands of the neck of women have ſometimes been obſerved to be affected after hard labour in childbirth:‖ Alſo, after violent pains of the teeth, and in the breaſts of women, the axillary and parotid glands have been obſerved to be affected,** moſt of which tumors ſeem to be from an abſorption by the lymphatics, or from the ſympathy of the parts. But then can theſe be called a ſymptomatic ſcrofula?

9*thly*, *Thoſe who much uſe crude ſtagnating waters, &c.*] It is thought to be chiefly owing to this, and perhaps in ſome meaſure to the air too, that the Styrii, Carinthians, Bavarians, Tyrolenſes, Allobrogi, and thoſe who inhabit about the Alps,†† are ſo ſubject to this diſeaſe. Is this from the waters inducing a preternatural vicidity in the ſerum of their blood?

Although many authors ‡‡ blame alſo ſnow water for producing this diſeaſe, yet there would ſeem to be a conſiderable difference betwixt it and crude ſtagnating waters, in point of purity.—But as 'tis obſerved, that ſnow lies ſome times very long on the tops of high mountains; and, being at laſt diſſolved, and running down from theſe hills, may, in its courſe, be mixed with a number of heterogeneous particles; and, being now drunk, has it hence been blamed for producing the ſcrofula? Or is there really ſome peculiar principles in ſnow water which diſpoſes to the diſeaſe?

10*thly*,

* *Van Swieten, tom.* 1. *p.* 728.
† Ruſſel on ſea water.
‡ Monro's *Diſſert. de vas. lymphatic. valvol. p.* 51.
§ Boerhaave's prælect. vol. 1.
‖ Heiſter's ſurgery.
** Boerhaave's prælect. vol. 1. Monro's eſſay on the nerves.
†† *Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juvenal, Sat. xiii,* 162.
‡‡ Mead, Senertus, Home, &c.

10*thly*, *The imagination of the mother, &c.*] Altho' this ſeldom happens, yet I have read a remarkable inſtance which confirms the truth of it. *Viri clariſs. generoſa quædam domina tempore geſtationis multoties cum averſatione adſpexit ſervam ſcrofulis in collo ſatis deformem: edidit tandem filiolum qui in dextra colli parte, maxime vero in ſiniſtra, ſcrofulas in lucem una protulit, harum quæ in ſiniſtra, ubi clamaret infans, aut collum nimis moveret, nimium intumeſcebat, immo videbantur & ſuctionem & pultis deglutionem impedire.** 

* *Ephem. Germ. Dec. 2. Ann. 5. p. 451.*

SECT.

## SECT. IV.

THE proximate cauſe ſeems to be an obſtruction of the ſmaller veſſels, by a viſcid inert humor.

Almoſt all phyſicians, both antient and modern, look upon the proximate cauſe of the ſcrofula to be an obſtruction, occaſioned from an inert, viſcid, pituitous matter. *Si vero pituitoſa et multa ac lenta fuerit fluxio* (ſays Hippocrates) *etiam ſic inflammatur: Sed inflammatio ab ſtabilitate humoris ſtrumas generat.** And, in another place, he ſays, *Quod ſi pituitoſa, copioſa ac lenta fluxio fuerit, ſic etiam inflammationem concipit, ex qua cum humor ſit ſtabilis, ſtrumæ generantur; üq; peſſimi colli morbi numerantur*†. *Glandularum morbis* (ſays Galen) *quoque ſtruma eſt, non ex callida materia, neque ad ſuppurationem properante; ſed ex pituitoſiore, et frigidiore maxime conſtans.*‡

Many others§ might be quoted to ſhew, that the antients were almoſt all of this opinion, as is alſo the greateſt part of the moderns; but ſome of the moderns, 'tis true, aſſign another cauſe for this diſeaſe, and ſay, it is owing to a particular acidity of the ſerum of the blood, which, wherever it lights upon, coagulates and hardens.‖

But, as the ingenious Dr Home obſerves, this cannot be the caſe, becauſe neither the taſte nor chymical experiments ſhew

* *Hippocrat. de gland. p.* 375. *Corner. interp.*
† *Sect.* 3. *p.* 54 *de gland. Foes. interp.*
‡ L. c.
§ *Avecenn. p.* 127. *Foreſt. p.* 87. *Sennertus, p.* 669. And *Chriſt. l. c. &c.*
‖ Wiſeman, *l. c. Act. Lips. Ann.* 1712, *p.* 548, *&c.*

ſhew any acidity in the ſerum or tumor:* And, on the other hand, it is obſerved, that acids diſcuſs theſe tumors. Others think that it is occaſioned by an aceſcent acrimony of the ſerum of the blood;† but if there was any notable degree of acrimony of any kind, that was the occaſion of the tumor, one would imagine that it would much ſooner inflame, and come to ſuppuration, than it is obſerved generally to do.

This diſeaſe is ſaid to attack all the glands, but moſt frequently the conglobate lymphatic glands, which, in this caſe, ſeems to be from the preternatural viſcidity of the lymph, which cannot paſs through their narrow paſſages to go on to the thoracick duct,‡ but ſticking forms obſtructions. But this diſeaſe is alſo obſerved ſometimes to attack the conglomerate glands, ſuch as the parotids, and other ſalival glands, &c.

And, in this caſe, the ſmall ſecretory veſſels ſeem to be obſtructed by the preternatural viſcidity or pituitous quality of the liquor to be ſecerned: How this may happen, we may eaſily conceive; for, in theſe ſmall veſſels, the motion of the fluids is very ſlow, as there is no great propelling force to drive them forwards; and as the veſſels are very ſmall, and, at the ſame time, wonderfully convoluted and contorted among themſelves, hence the viſcid inert liquor ſtagnates and forms obſtructions. Hence, can we account why ſcrofulous patients often do not ſalivate, though they take large quantities of mercury? Is this diſeaſe ever occaſioned by an obſtruction of the follicle of a conglomerate gland itſelf? Or if it is denied there is a follicle, will an obſtruction of the common excretory duct by a pituitous inert matter produce the diſeaſe? Or, in ſome caſes, are both the excretory duct, and the ſmall ſecretory branches which convey the juice to it obſtructed? In what does this diſeaſe differ from a Schirrus? Why does this diſeaſe come to a kind of ſuppuration, and the other never? Is it owing to their different ſeats? or is it owing to the different nature of the obſtructing matter? But we have alſo obſerved, (ſect. II.) that this diſeaſe had ſome-

* In caſe of acidities prevailing very much in the *primæ viæ*, may coagulations of the chyle be induced, ſo as to occaſion obſtructions in the meſenteric glands? But then this acidity certainly does not prevail any further, ſo as to produce coagulums.

† This is Dr Cullen's opinion.

‡ Monro on the lymphaticks.

ſometimes its ſeat in the cellular membrane; in this caſe too it would ſeem that the ſmall veſſels which ſecern or exhale a liquor into the cellular membrane, are obſtructed at their ultimate branches, by the matter not being capable to paſs through them by reaſon of its tenacity; or, at ſome times, perhaps a good deal of this viſcid liquor is carried forward into the cellular membrane, and there growing thicker, by having its thinner parts abſorbed,* and ſo ſtagnates and diſtends the cellular membrane into a kind of flat tumor.

* Monro on the lymphaticks.



SECT.

## SECT. V.

THIS diſeaſe is divided into the ulcerated and non-ulcerated.

It is divided by ſome into the painful and indolent, the moveable and immoveable, the original and ſymptomatic, external and internal, &c.* But moſt of theſe diviſions are unneceſſary and uſeleſs, and ſerve no other purpoſe but to produce confuſion; ſo that, to me, the moſt uſeful and ſimple ſeems to be that of the text.

* Sennertus, Wiſeman, Brown, Wharton, Home, &c.

## SECT. VI.

THE future diſeaſe is forrold by a ſingular anomalous pain of the belly, returning without any manifeſt cauſe, and not yielding to common remedies: An inflation of the face and neck, with a remarkable roſy colour. Immediately after, ſmall *, hardiſh, ſmooth, † indolent tumors, are obſerved about the fauces or neck.—Although, in the beginning, they are commonly ſmall and moveable, and of the ſame colour with the ſkin; ‡ yet they increaſe by degrees and adhere to the neighbouring parts, and come alſo to be propagated in other glands; and to hurt the functions of the ſtrumous part, and thoſe that lie near it.—If the diſeaſe aroſe from an external cauſe, then the part firſt hurt ſwells: But when the diſeaſe runs its full courſe, the ſucceeding ſymptoms appear in the following manner, whether the diſeaſe aroſe from an external or internal cauſe, viz. there follows

D wan-

* *De Carter in comment. ad apb. 26. ſect. 3. epb. Hippocrat.*
† *Alſtus. Lexicon. l. c.*
‡ *Lexicon. l. c.*

wandering, lancinating pains, which increaſe and turn more frequent by degrees; alſo, there comes on a ſplendid dark red colour of the ſkin, and at laſt follows a kind of ſlow ſuppuration, without any great degree of fever being raiſed, and the tumor breaks after it has continued ſome weeks or rather months. —The ſuppuration is ſeldom perfect, for the matter that is evacuated is neither of a due colour or conſiſtence; for ſome times it is diſcharged white, thick, fatty and purulent; and, at other times, ſanious and thin, with fibrous fragments of veſſels ſwimming in it, and very much reſembling the waſhings of fleſh, is diſcharged at firſt; and afterwards, a kind of thick coagulated matter is preſſed out reſembling curd of milk in a great meaſure, &c. —The teguments about the orifice, being as it were mortified, fall off by degrees, then there appears a liquid ulcer with hard tumid lips, throwing out ſuppurulent fibrous matter, and yielding little or nothing to common remedies. Hence follows fungous fleſh, with a fruitful production of ſinous and fiſtulous ulcers, denudation of the muſcles and tendons, anchyloſis, and caries of the bones; and, perhaps alſo, ſometimes the ſpina ventoſa. —The blood being now tainted with the morbid

morbid virus, the glands of the viſcera, almoſt every where, come to be affected after the ſame manner. Hence follow hectic fever, pulmonary conſumption, dropſy, colliquative diarrhœa and ſweats, maraſmus, death. ——The bodies of ſuch as die of this diſeaſe being opened, diſcover the viſcera ſtrumous, particularly the meſentery and pancreas.

*The future diſeaſe is foretold.*] Beſides what is mentioned in the text, ſome obſerve, that thoſe who have naturally thick necks, are very much diſpoſed to have this diſeaſe there. Others remark, that the ſcrofula happens often to children that have depreſſed temples and large jaw bones. Others obſerve, that an univerſal ſtupidity of the mind, and dullneſs of the intellectual faculty, often precede this diſeaſe. ‡ On the other hand, it has been obſerved, that idiots are often affected with it. § Although ſome of the above obſervations, I make no doubt, may be founded on nature; yet they are ſo ſeldom to be met with, that I did not think fit to mention them in the text. But there is one ſymptom which generally, almoſt always, denotes a ſcrofulous habit, and which ought not to be forgot, viz. a ſoft indolent ſwelling of the upper lip.

*A ſingular anomalous pain of the belly.*] This ſymptom, which is ſaid to be a kind of harbinger of this diſeaſe, ſeems to be owing to the obſtruction of the meſenteric glands, which are firſt affected (according to ſome of our beſt authors) ‖ becauſe the crude chyle firſt arrives at theſe

* *Aretæus, l. c.*
† *Sennertus.*
‡ Quincy *med. ſtat.*
§ *Parcelſus in Philos. de generat. ſtultor.*
‖ Wiſeman, Wharton, Boerhaave prælect. v. 7. p. 138.

theſe glands, and occaſions obſtructions there, before any other part is touched.

*An inflation of the neck, with a remarkable roſy colour.*] The colour of the face is obſerved by ſome to be ſometimes livid towards the eyes and ſides of the noſe, while the cheeks are roſy.* The ſalivary glands are often affected in this diſeaſe, and generally very ſoon after theſe of the meſentery, becauſe they are much expoſed to the cold, frequent moving and compreſſion; hence, they being ſwelled, will neceſſarily compreſs the external branches of the jugular veins, which carry the blood from the face; and, at the ſame time, the branches of the internal carotids, being compreſſed by theſe ſwelled glands, a greater quantity of blood will be determined to the external parts of the face; and the veſſels of the face being now lax and weak, as well as thoſe of the whole body, the red globules will enter into the ſmall veſſels, which, in a ſound ſtate, denies them acceſs; and this neceſſarily increaſes the colour of the face. But if the diſeaſe does not attack the neck, this ſymptom is not ſo obſervable. And Galen ſeems to have obſerved ſomething of this condition of the face, when he ſaid ſtrumous perſons were, [illegible].

*Immediately after, ſmall, hardiſh, ſmooth, indolent tumours, &c.*] The ſcrofulous tumours are ſeldom ſo hard but that they yield a little when preſſed upon, and when the compreſſion is taken off, recover their former ſhape and ſeem a little elaſtic, although there be no pus in them. And this may be called the ſtate of formation.

The moſt viſcid nature of the obſtructing humor, together with the ſlow and gradual diſtention of the veſſels, will account very well for the indolency of the tumor.

*Altho' in the beginning they are ſmall and moveable, &c.*] The mobility of the tumor at firſt with its hardneſs and elaſticity may ſerve to diſtinguiſh this diſeaſe from ſome other tumors that very much reſemble them, ſuch as the ſteatoma and meliceris, &c. For they are generally not ſo moveable, and at the ſame time not ſo firm, as not having a gland for their nucleus.

But

* Dr Cullen.

*But they increaſe by degrees, and adhere to the neighbouring parts, &c.*] Some at the beginning have obſerved them as ſmall as peaſe, from thence to the ſize of beans*, pears†, &c. And there are examples extant of ſtrumous tumors of the thyroid gland, which by compreſſing the aſpera arteria, have ſuffocated the patient‡. And of tumors of this kind of the glands of the œſophagus, which totally ſhut it up, ſo that they died for want of food §. I remember myſelf of ſeeing a patient in the infirmary at Edinburgh a few years ago, who had an indurated tumor of the thyroid gland, which impeded reſpiration and deglutition very much.

*There follow wandering lancinating pains, &c.*] The tumor by degrees increaſing, the cutaneous veſſels, come to be compreſſed, obſtructed, and inflamed; hence the ſplendid red colour of the ſkin; but beſides at the ſame time the obſtructing matter by its long ſtaying a warm place turns acrid, which irritating and exciting pain, cauſes an oſcillatory motion in the ſmall veſſels; hence inflammation and ſome degree of fever is excited, and a kind of ſuppuration brought on, which Hippocrates ſeems to hint at in the following paſſage. *Quod ſi copioſa & morboſa ſuccio fuerit, eoque modo febris accendatur, glandulæ attolluntur; & inflammationem concipiunt*; which is interpreted in the following manner, *Corpus reliquum febre per conſenſum tentetur, ab acrimonia & copia humoris peccantis quæ glandulas inflammant & intumeſcant, eoque ratione quidem corporis nervos velut diſtendentes febrem accendunt.*

*The ſuppuration is ſeldom perfect, &c.*] Although the gland has been obſerved ſometimes to ſuppurate, the ſkin in the mean time not being touched or its colour changed‖, yet this very ſeldom happens. Oftimes the ſup-

pu-

* Gliſſon. lib. de anat. hepat. cap. 8. p. 113.

† Wiſeman.

‡ Tulpius obſ. med. lib. 2. cap. 46. p. 88. Salmuth. obſ. 100.

§ Hildanus obſ. 35. in fine.

‖ See phyſiological eſſays by the very learned and ingenious Dr Whytt, the worthy profeſſor of the theory of medicine in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

* Hippocrat. de gland. p. 375. Corner. interp. N° 15.

† Wiſeman, p. 252. Lazerm. p. 136.

puration is partial, only one part of the gland being melted down, while the rest remains indurated†: And always the pus that is evacuated, is of a bad consistence and quality ‡, for two essential circumstances in the formation of good pus§ seem to be here wanting, viz. humor of a bland nature and a smart fever. But in this case, the matter by its long stagnation being very acrid by the irritation which it occasions, raises indeed a small degree of fever, which assists in promoting a kind of imperfect suppuration; so it is not difficult to conceive how the matter evacuated should appear as described in the text.

*And afterwards a kind of thick coagulated matter is pressed out resembling curd of milk.*] This coagulated curd-like matter, is by some held as the very pathognomic sign of the disease: And it seems probable that this has been the thing that made many believe that it was from a coagulum induced in the serum of the blood by an acid: But this matter which so much resembles the curd of milk, is nothing else than small pieces of fat coagulated in its cells, and not melted down or mixed with the purulent matter. This is perhaps what Ætius meant when he said, *Strumas esse carnes subcandidas*. But besides the different colours and consistencies of the matter mentioned in the text, there have been some of several other consistencies and qualities observed in strumous tumors. E. G. Haller says, that he has found air in a strumous thyroid gland‖: And in other strumous tumors he has found cysts of a schirro-cartilaginous substance*. In another place he further observes, that the strumous membranes often degenerate into a cartilaginous nature†: And he even says he has seen bony substances in strumas. Often hard, terrestrial, or lapidenus concretions are found in strumous tumors‡. Parœus§, Glisson‖, and others, have observed

† Wiseman.
§ Boerh. aphor.
‖ Aphor. sect. 387. Obser. pathol. obs. 6.
* Obs. pathol. l. c. was this a real scrofulous case, or not?
† Elem. physiol. p. 21.
‡ Obser. pathol. l. c.
§ Lib. 8. cap. 21. p. 375.
‖ l. c.

ſerved a matter in thoſe tumors, which they call gypſious. And matter of a ſtony, chalky, and ſandy conſiſtence has been ſeen alſo by Haller. Worms, or ſome animals of that kind, have been found in ſtrumous tumors, according to Glyſſon.

*The teguments about the orifice being as it were mortified, &c.*] The orifice, altho' in the beginning it is generally ſmall, yet on account of the thinneſs of the teguments which ſoon fall away, is dilated: The tumor in the mean time not being fully ſuppurated. Hence the cutaneous veſſels remain more or leſs compreſſed, the neighbouring parts are deprived of their nutritive juice, and the remaining lips of the ulcer, now being expoſed to the air, appear tumid and dry.

*Hence follow fungous fleſh, with a fruitful production of ſinous and fiſtulous ulcers, &c.*] As there can be no equable compreſſion made upon the ulcer, hence fungous fleſh will ſprout out; and the matter becoming now more acrimonious by being expos'd to the air and inſinuating itſelf into the cellular membrane every where, forms ſinous ulcers; hence the muſcles and tendons are denudated and eroded, and the bones often themſelves rendered carious.

*And perhaps alſo ſometimes the ſpina ventoſa.*] As it is obſerved that moſt frequently in this diſeaſe the blood is viſcid and pituitous, ſo conſequently are all the liquors which are ſecerned from it. Hence we may eaſily conceive how it is poſſible that an obſtruction may be formed in the extremities of the ſmall veſſels that ſecern the marrow from the blood, or if the marrow is ſo viſcid that it ſtagnates in its cells; or obſtructs the ſmall canals that carry it out of theſe, to diſcharge the uſes appointed it by nature; hence by its ſtagnation in any of thoſe places it becomes acrid; and hence follow inflammation and ſuppuration of the veſicles or veſſels, and a caries of the bone*. "*Merito dixit celeberrimus*

§ Of what colour or conſiſtence that ſubſtance is that they call gypſum is hard to ſay; but gypſum among the chymiſts, is a ſubſtance compoſed of the vitriolic acid, and an abſorbent calcarious earth: But as ſuch is never found in the human body, ought not that term to be expunged from the pathology? See Fallon's inaug. diſſertation.

* Boerh. aphor. ſect. 526.

*herrimus Alexander Munro, ſenior,* (ſays Mr Fallon.)† *Spinam ventoſam ſtrumoſam, tanquam ſtrumam oſſium conſiderari debere, ſimul monens, eam plerumque tumores glandularum ſtrumoſas comitari. Idem inſuper ait, in ſpina ventoſa ſtrumoſa tegumenta quaſi ſpongioſa ſunt: tumor indies increſcit, et tandem ſpecies fluctuationis vel potius diffuſionis, cute ſimul rubente, ſentitur; tandem apertura facta ex oſſe materia ſero lactis haud abſimilis, mitis, grumis commixta, quæ coagulo lactis ſimiles e tegumentis evenire videntur, perpetuo prodit. Diviſis integumentis, et oſſe probe aperto, nihil præ ei caro fungoſa mollis in oſſe conſpicitur, nullo fœtore interim emanante. Licet foramine parvo tantum in initio aperiatur ſpina ventoſa, tamen tandem in ulcus latum ſpinis oſſis excreſcentibus quaſi circumſcriptum evadit.—In hoc malo oſſis exfoliatio fruſtra expectatur.*"‡

"*Tandem forte æger febre hectica lenta corripitur; oppreſſione accedente lectum petit; bene dormit, et ſudat: Poſt ſomnum levatur, ſed paulo poſt affectiones iteram redeunt. Sudor corpus debilitat, qui tamen niſi evacuetur, pulmones adoritur, aut in alias partes delatus diarrhœam, diureſin, aut ptyaliſmum inducit: Unde maraſmus arceſſitur; et placida mors tandem ſcenam claudit.*"

*Hence follow hectic fever, &c.* ] Many glands being now every where affected, there comes to be a great abſorption of the thin pus, into the maſs of blood: Pus, when it is freſh and of a proper quality, is a mild balſamic ſubſtance; but, as we obſerved before (ſect. 6.) pus, of that kind, is ſeldom or never found in ſtrumous tumors; and it now being, by its long ſtay in theſe tumors, rendered acrid, by reaſon of the warmneſs of the place, and ſtill more, by its being even, perhaps, expoſed to the air in ſome places: hence it being rendered very thin, acrid and putrid, which entering the blood, diſſolves and breaks it down, and renders it alſo ſtill more and more acrid and putreſcent; hence the heart

† See Fallon's inaug. diſſertation, p. 42.

‡ In this diſeaſe the bone does not exfoliate but comes away in crumb'es, and is generally very ſoon affected from one end to the other, and when one bone is once ſeized, often more come immediately to be affected. When this diſeaſe happens after a fever, ſmall-pox, or in the venereal diſeaſe or ſcurvy, or from external injuries, &c. the pain in the bone is more acute, and the diſeaſe proceeds more quickly.

heart and arteries being irritated produce the fever; which being once produced ſerves itſelf alſo to attenuate, reſolve, and render the blood ſtill more alcaleſcent.

*Pulmonary Conſumption.*] The glands of the viſcera are often affected, particularly thoſe of the lungs of the conglobate lymphatic kind, of which there are a great number about that viſcus, which commonly make their appearance very plainly, when the bodies of thoſe who die of this diſeaſe come to be diſſected. And theſe glands coming to ſuppuration in the lungs, produce this ſcrofulous ſpecies of phthiſis, in which it is obſerved that the patient generally is affected at firſt with a difficulty of breathing, &c. And after, when the ſuppurations are come on, which are generally but ſmall, and in many different places, that then they don't throw up much pus.—Before I leave this ſtage of the diſeaſe, I cannot help pointing out one miſtake, which a number of authors ſeem to have fallen into, which is, that they aſſert that moſt of the conſumptions that happen, particularly in Britain are from a ſcrofulous cauſe: But this miſtake ſeems to have taken its riſe thus, in Britain, eſpecially the northern parts, 'tis obſerved that pulmonary conſumptions often take their riſe from catarrhs in which (catarrhs) the glands of the lungs come often to be infarcted with an indolent matter, and a ſuppuration ſometimes coming on round theſe infarcted glands, they are looſened and ſpit up under the name of tubercles, ſome of which have been obſerved to be even of a ſtony hardneſs; and theſe they reckon ſtrumous affections of the glands. But all indolent tumors or infarctions of the glands are not ſtrumous. *

*Dropſy.*] The blood being very much broken down, and even almoſt rendered of a watery thinneſs, deſerts the larger veſſels, and is accumulated either in the cellular membrane, particularly about the lower extremities; or in the larger cavities of the body; eſpecially if the colliquative ſweats, or diarrhœa have been ſtopped.

And beſides it has been obſerved that a ſchirrus, or even any indurated tumors of the viſcera will often even of themſelves produce a dropſy. †



* This propoſition might be demonſtrated if it were neceſſary.

† See Lower.

*Colliquative Diarrhæa and Sweats.*] The blood being now rendered thin and acrid, by reaſon of the abſorption of the morbid matter, becomes very noxious to the whole body, and after the perſon is warm in bed, nature* being then aſſiſted, throws off the irritating load by profuſe ſweats: The blood being thus in ſome meaſure defæcated, the patient finds himſelf more eaſy, till a new quantity of the morbid matter being abſorbed occaſions a new paroxyſm; and the ſcene being daily played over and over, 'tis no wonder, if the patient's ſtrength becomes more and more impaired:—— And if theſe ſweats are any way ſtopped, the humors are frequently thrown off by the inteſtines, occaſioning a violent diarrhæa.

*Maraſmus, Death.*] The whole human machine being now greatly diſordered by reaſon of the unfitneſs of the blood to nouriſh it, the feveriſh paroxyſms becoming daily more violent, and the colliquative evacuations ſtill more and more profuſe; 'tis no wonder if at laſt the body appears dry and extenuated, and nothing remains (according to the common ſaying) but ſkin and bone.

The heart as well as all the other muſcles of the body being now greatly debilitated, and that ſubtile liquor ſecerned in the brain, which is ſo neceſſary for muſcular motion, being now alſo peccant, or perhaps altogether deficient; the motion of the heart ceaſes, *Sic placida mors tandem tragædiam claudit.*

* Our body is ſo conſtructed by the divine, all-wiſe fabricator, that every fibre of it when irritated or ſtimulated, endeavours to throw off the offending cauſe. See this finely illuſtrated in a number of elegant experiments by the very learned and juſtly celebrated Doctor Whytt, in his eſſay on the vital and other involuntary motions.

SECT.

## SECT. VII.

WE obſerved before (II. §.) that the diſeaſe was ſometimes ſeated in the cellular membrane; in this caſe the ruddineſs of the face is not ſo obſervable, and the tumor is generally immovable even from the very beginning.—

This ſpecies of the diſeaſe is not very eaſily ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from the white ſwelling of the joint, but 'tis obſerved that the white ſwelling is attended generally with a greater degree of pain than the ſcrofula, and alſo comes on more ſlowly, and moſt frequently ſeizes the joint of the knee, whereas the other often fixes upon the elbow; however it muſt be confeſſed that it (white ſwelling) commonly ſeizes upon thoſe of a ſtrumous habit.

The mobility of that ſpecies of the ſcrofula which affects the glands, together with the immobility of that which ſeizes on the cellular membrane, ſeems to have been obſerved by Ætius, for when ſpeaking of this diſeaſe, he ſays, *Elevate quidem facile huc, & illuc moventur; inſerte vero ad contactum renituntur.* *

* *Tetrab. p.* 806,

SECT.

## SECT. VIII.

THE Scrofula is acknowledged by all phyſicians to be of difficult cure; nay, almoſt incurable: However it is in general not very deadly. But the prognoſtic muſt be different, according to the different circumſtances of the diſeaſe and patient, ſo (E. G.) it will be eaſier of cure, *cæteris paribus*, if it aroſe from an external cauſe; if it be moveable, ſmall, benign, and diſengaged from any large veſſels or nerves, than if it proceeded from an internal cauſe, were immoveable, malign, and attached to ſome remarkable veſſels.—An hereditary ſtruma, or which is got from a nurſe, is rarely if ever cured: and when it becomes univerſal (i e.) when both the internal and external parts are affected, the ſame prognoſtic may be made.—If there is a ſcorbutic, rachitic, or venereal taint joined with the ſcrofula, then a bad diſeaſe is rendered worſe.—The longer the diſeaſe has continued, the weaker the *vis vitæ*, the more difficult will the cure be. But when the ſtrength is already much broke, and colliquative diſcharges come on, and at the ſame time a dry cough and other hectical ſymptoms begin to appear, then there remains little or no hope.

SECT

## SECT. IX.

THE ſtruma indicates, 1ſt, The correction of the univerſal cachexy. 2dly, The removing the tumor.

## SECT. X.

THE firſt of theſe indications (§. IX.) is anſwered, firſt by a proper regimen in the *non-naturals*, ſuch as a light and ſtrengthning diet of eaſy digeſtion; avoiding all viſcid, crude, farinaceous aliment: Sleeping in moderation, uſing ſufficient exerciſe, and living in an equable, moderately warm, and dry air. 2dly, By emetics, and ſtomachic, or mercurial cathartics; given at proper intervals. 3dly, By reſolving, attenuating, ſtimulating, corroborating, alterative and diuretic medicines, ſuch as native and fictitious ſoaps, the attenuating gums, and native balſams, the aromatic vegetables, and cort. peruv. alcaline ſalts, alterative merc. ppts, ſteel and its ppts, ſulphur, antimony and its ppts, aq. calcis, mineral waters, ſea water, millepedes,

pedes and the ppts of them. 4thly, Decoction of tuſſilago, burnt ſponge, with other noſtrums of this kind. And 5thly, By iſſues nigh the place affected.

*Such as light and ſtrengthning diet, &c.*] They may be indulged generally in veal, mutton, lamb, rabbets and chickens roaſted, and even their broths, if ſome aromatics are added to prevent the bad effects they may have by relaxing too much. They ought to uſe for their drink, rheniſh or French wine mixed and diluted with water or ſmall ale; or they may uſe lime water for common drink; their bread ought to be well fermented, and ſeaſoned with ſome of the aromatics.

*Avoiding all viſcid, crude, farinaceous aliment.*] All that produce flatulences and acidities in the *primæ viæ*, ought to be religiouſly abſtained from, and all ſuch as are hard to digeſt; ſuch as beef, bacon, cheeſe, beans and peas.

*Sleeping in moderation.*] In time of ſleep the body lies relaxing as if it were in a kind of warm bath; now as the ſolids in this diſeaſe are generally too lax already, ſo ſleeping too much well covered up in bed relaxes ſtill more, therefore the ſleep ought to be moderate; and it would not be amiſs to impregnate the bed-cloths with the fumes of corroborating aromatics.

*Sufficient exerciſe.*] Exerciſe produces its effects, 1mo. *Quia pendula viſcera illis concuſſionibus agitata roborantur, & concreta partim his concuſſionibus, partim auctis vaſorum & viſcerum viribus, reſolvuntur.* 2do. *Quia fæces ex ultima digeſtione reſidua ſic ex primis viis eliminantur in illis quibus vis horum viſcerum deficit: hinc proſunt imprimis una vel altera hora ante cibum ingeſtum.* 3tio. *Quatenus impetus & efficacia aëris in pulmonum vaſa ſic augetur, & ambiens atmoſphæra, calore corporis ſtatim tepeſcens renovatur aſſidue.* * See alſo what was ſaid on this head (§. III. N° 5th) However there ought to be a good deal of caution uſed with regard

to

* *V. Exercitat.*

to exerciſe leſt this remedy be carried too far, i. e till it produce a profuſe ſweat or wearineſs, for as ſoon as they find themſelves in the leaſt fatigued they ſhould give over; and young patients in general are commonly too fond of exceſs in exerciſe. In general that kind of exerciſe will anſwer beſt which is moſt agreeable to the patient; but if they are very weak then the moſt gentle ought to be uſed at firſt, increaſing it as their ſtrength can bear.

*Moderately warm and dry air.*] If the ſick live in humid, marſhy, cold places, then they ought if poſſible to be removed into ſuch an air as mentioned in the text; but if they cannot be conveniently removed, then the bad effects of the air ought as much as poſſible to be prevented by keeping fires on of dry aromatic woods, as guaiacum, ſaſſafras, &c. And fumigating the cloths with thus, oliban. myrrh, &c.

2*dly*, *By emetics.*] Blooding is mentioned by ſome good authors * as an evacuation proper in this diſeaſe, but I imagine there are few caſes in which it can be ſerviceable; as the diſeaſe in general ſeems to owe its riſe to a laxity of the ſolids and lentor of the fluids: Hence as blooding always weakens the *vis vitæ*, ſo it will conſequently increaſe the weakneſs.—But however 'tis not to be diſputed but there may occur ſome accidental caſes of this diſeaſe, where V. S. may be of ſervice. V. G. if the patient is plethoric, and the diſeaſe aroſe from an external cauſe. But emetics are of the greateſt ſervice here, for by the agitation they give to the body, and the temporary fever they excite, they are of great uſe in attenuating any viſcidity, opening ſlight obſtructions †, and in ſtrengthning the ſolids; hence they are found by experience to be of very great uſe, when given frequently in the cure of this diſeaſe, and ſuch ought to be choſen which not only evacuate the pituitous colluvies, but at the ſame time alſo by a gentle ſtimulus ſtrengthen the *primæ viæ*, ſuch as *Tinct. Ipecac. Oxymel. Scillit. Vitriol alb. Sal. Vitriol.* a ſtrong infuſion of *Camom.* or *Card. Bened.* &c. And perhaps ſome of theſe might anſwer as well given in very ſmall doſes and often repeated by way of alteratives.

*Ste-*

* Mead monita medica. Hume princip. med.

† Robſon on the virtues and operations of medicines, p. 163, 165, 166.

*Stomachic, or mercurial catharies.*] Frequent purging with ſtrong hydragogue purges in this diſeaſe, is found by experience to weaken the patient, and ſo conſequently to ſtrengthen the malady; for they all melt down the fluids, and give too ſtrong a ſtimulus to the feeble conſtitution, and leave always a weakneſs behind them. Upon which account I know a celebrated profeſſor of the greateſt experience, (who is juſtly advanced to the higheſt degree of honour in the medical art) that for many years paſt has laid aſide the too common method of frequent ſtrong purging in this diſeaſe, and has only endeavoured to keep the belly lax, by giving them ſmall doſes of the *Pulv. vel Tinct. Rhæi. Elix. Sacr. Tinct. Sacr.* or *Infuſ. Amar. cum Senna, &c.* with ſometimes giving them a few grains of Merc. D. over night, and purging it off with ſome of the above, repeating the Merc. now and then as the caſe ſeemed to require; and this method has been found, as might reaſonably be expected, to anſwer a great deal better than by giving ſtrong purges.

3dly, Two chief indications in the cure of this diſeaſe, and which the phyſician ought always to have in view, are to ſtrengthen the ſolids, and reſolve and attenuate the fluids; for anſwering theſe intentions, native and fictitious ſoaps have been greatly recommended, and thoſe of the fictitious kind, which have been found of the greateſt uſe here, are ſuch as are made of cauſtic alcali and oil, which blunts the corroſive fiery nature of the alcali; and ſo it becomes a very deterging, attenuating, ſtimulating, and deobſtruating medicine, which has been found to be of great uſe, by its attenuating the viſcid lentor, ſo notable in this diſeaſe, and in preventing the acidities in the *primæ viæ*, which very often accompany this diſorder. * The fictitious ſoaps of moſt uſe in this diſeaſe, are the Sap. Ven. Hiſpan. and Starkeian, &c. † The native ſoaps which are of the greateſt uſe are honey, the juice of abſterging, attenuating plants, ſuch as Lettuce, Chondrill. Taraxaci, Scorzoner. Tragopogon. Cichor. Fumar. &c. which are of great ſervice, not only in attenuating the fluids, and open-

* Soap ought to be ſcraped on the outſide when it is uſed. as it attracts an acid from the air, which neutralizes the alcali contained in it.

† See the great encomiums on ſoap given by Boerhaave in his chem. v 2. p. 162, 164.

opening obſtructions, but alſo as they promote a flow of urine, which is found, by experience, to anſwer very well in this malady, by carrying off a part of the morbid colluvies. —To this claſs alſo, perhaps, we may add bile, which is generally very inert in thoſe ſtrumous patients, as it will both ſerve to ſupply its defects, and, at the ſame time is an admirable deobſtruating medicine, and a very great attenuater of any inert pituitous humor. *Adeo oppoſitam inter ſe habent indolem bilis & lenta pituita, ut nunquam ſimul prædominentur: ſummum enim detergens pituitæ eſt ipſa bilis, omnia ſolvens & attenuans. Simul ac bilis, impedita fluere in duodenum, regurgitat in ſanguinem, totus ſanguis ſic diſſolvitur, ut tandem diuturnam icterum ſequitur hydrops. In illis hominibus, in quibus lentum illud pituitoſum accumulatur, ſemper bilis copia deficit, vel peccat inertia. Nihil ergo videtur plus convenire, quam ut bilis defectus ſuppleatur: hoc autem fit, bilem, ex alio animali deſumtam, ingerendo corpori, in quo deficit bilis; vel uſu plantarum amararum, abſinthii, centaurii, &c. Prius maxime naturale videbatur: hinc ſelegerunt imprimis bilem illorum animalium, qua voracia ſatis, manducatione tamen, & pluribus aliis digeſtionis adminiculis carebant: in illis enim acerrima bilis, horum defectum ſupplere videbatur. Hinc fel lucii piſcis integros piſces vorantis, fel anguillarum, adeo laudatum ad hos uſus. Sed & obſervaverunt zoographi, ferociſſimis animalibus acriorem bilem in eſſe; hinc fel taurinum inſpiſſatum, ne putreſceret, in officinis ſervant: ex hac bile inſpiſſata facta catapotia tanti uſus ſunt. Forte pretioſiſſimus lapis porcinus, pedra del porco dictus, bili ſuam efficaciam æque ac originem debet.*

*Addebant medici ſaponi veneto vigeſimam bilis inſpiſſatæ circiter partem, inde facta catapotia exhibebant in hoc caſu ægris; & ſic utriuſq; bilis defectum ſupplere conabantur. Bilis enim hepatica, amara nunquam, ſaponaceo penitus, ſaponi veneto conveniebat utcumque; bilis cyſtica parca tantum copia videtur effluere, ob colli veſicæ felleæ anguſtiam, intorſionem, ſitum: ſic naturam ars conatur imitari.* Van Swieten.*

*The attenuating gums.*] Such as *Ammon. Jagapon. Aſſ. fœtid. Galb. Myrrh, &c.* which, by their



* *Tom. I. p.* 204, 205. 71. 108, *&c.*

ſtrengthening and ſtimulating quality,* communicate an elaſticity to the ſolids; hence, they being excited into frequenter and ſtronger contractions, there enſues a ſtronger action on the fluids, which ſerves to comminute and break down the viſcid lentor ſo predominant here, which is ſtill further promoted by their reſolving, attenuating quality; ſo that theſe gums ſeem to anſwer two very eſſential points in the cure of this diſeaſe, viz. of ſtrengthening the ſolids, and, at the ſame time of attenuating the fluids.

*And native balſams.*] The native balſams, ſuch as *Terebinth. balſ. capiv. peru. &c.* ſeems to be ſomething akin to the above, and are alſo diuretic, which renders their uſe in this diſeaſe ſtill more promiſing.

*Aromatic vegetables.*] The effect of all ſtimulating medicines, on the human body, is in general to excite a greater degree of motion and heat: And the way which the moſt of them act, ſeems to be by their rigidity and figure; for when the ſharp ſubtile ſpicula, which are contained in the ſalts or oils of theſe medicines, ſtrike againſt the ſides of the heart and arteries, they are ſtimulated into frequenter and ſtronger contractions; hence, from what was ſaid in (ſect. III. N° 5) may we not underſtand how they contribute to ſtrengthen the ſolids? And further, by the attenuating alcaline ſalts, which they contain, they ſerve very well to reſolve the viſcid humors; but this they do ſtill moſt powerfully, by their increaſing the action of the ſolids upon the fluids, by which the viſcid lentor is very effectually broke down, and the blood duly condenſed into a proper conſiſtence. The chief medicines of this kind are, *Fol. Abſinth. Cochlear. Fenicul. Hæder. terreſt. Meliſſ. Naſtur. Roſmar. Rutæ, Salv. Flor. Chamæm. &c. Rad. Angel. Calam. arom. Galang. Gentian. Helen. Irid. Raph. Scill. Valerian. ſilveſtr. Zedoar. Zinzib. Semina Aniſi, Carvi, Dauc. ſilveſtris, Cardamom. minor. Sinap. &c. Cortices et Ligna, Guajac. Saſſafr. Junip. Cort. Aurantior. Cinnamom. Macis, &c.* And whatever is extracted from thoſe by the chemical art.

*Cort. Peru.*] This excellent and powerful medicine ſeems to be ſomething akin to the laſt-mentioned claſs,

* *Boerh. Mater. Med. p.* 44.

claſs, for it acts as a bitter, with a great deal of aſtringency at the ſame time; but then, in this caſe, I would imagine, it is to be uſed with caution, as by its aſtringency, ſtrongly contracting the veſſels, it will be apt to render the obſtructions more fixed: However, ſome are of opinion, that, in ſome caſes, the cortex may be of uſe, by giving the glands a ſpringineſs, enabling them to throw off the inert matter that obſtructs them; but, however, it is certain, that it is of the greateſt uſe to ſtrengthen the body when given, after all obſtructions are removed.—By ſome, of late, the uſe of this medicine is highly recommended; but, for my part, I muſt own, I have not had ſufficient experience of its effects in this diſeaſe, to determine any thing certain on the matter.

*Alcaline Salts.*] These, eſpecially the fixed, by their ſtimulus, increaſe the attrition of the ſolids and fluids, which, as we have obſerved, attenuate very powerfully, and alſo, at the ſame time, inſinuate themſelves between the concreted particles; and, dividing them, render them more fluid; and likewiſe, promote a free diſcharge of urine *; ſo are obſerved to be of great ſervice in this diſeaſe. The chief of theſe medicines are the *Sal. Abſinth. Succin. Viper. Milliped. &c.* And, to this head, perhaps, we may add the burnt ſponge, † which ſeems to be nothing but an alkali, as the *Æthiop. vegetab.* is alſo.—Here too, perhaps, we might, with advantage give neutral ſalts, if their effect of debilitating the ſolids was taken off, by adding a quantity of an alcali; as, for inſtance, *Sp. Minder.* with a little *Sal. C. C. Tart. tartorizat. Sal. polychr.* or *Tart. regenerat.* with *Sal. Abſinth.*

*Alterative merc. preparations.*] Mercury, with its ppts. cautiouſly uſed, has had good ſucceſs in this diſeaſe, as it diſſolves or breaks down the fluids, and opens obſtructions powerfully; but, if given, in large quantities, it weakens the ſolids, and melts down the fluids too much, and, in this caſe, often produces bad effects: But, as mercury, when given ſlowly, may be very eaſily (as I have often ſeen) determined to the urinary paſſages, by giving proper

* See Boerh. Chem. by Shaw, v. 2. p. 37, and 38.

† This ought not to be given when there is a hectic come on.

proper diuretics, which, in this caſe, ought to be ſome of the aromatic kind, as they will, in ſome meaſure, prevent the bad effects of th mercury in diſſolving the fluids and weakening the ſolids too much, ſuch as alcaleſcent vegetables, alkaline ſalts, &c. and, by this method, very good effects may be expected from its uſe in this diſeaſe. However, it muſt be obſerved, that, in giving any mercurial preparation, there is the greateſt caution to be uſed, as ſome patients (tho' perhaps few ſcrofulous) have a ſaliv tion brought on, by the uſe only of a few grains of it, while others have violent gripes, purgings, &c. And if the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding, the ſtrength much impaired, and the viſcera pretty much affected, in that caſe mercury ſeldom has a good effect. The preparations of this medicine, of the greateſt eſteem, are the *Pill. mercur. Pil. æthiop. Æthiop. mineral. Pil. Plummer, &c.*

*Steel.*] Steel by its coroborating and aperient qualities, ſeems to promiſe fair, if rightly managed, to be of conſiderable uſe in this diſeaſe; but it muſt be cautiouſly gone about, and not given till all obſtructions are, in a great meaſure, removed, otherwiſe it may be in danger, by its aſtringency, of fixing them worſe.

*Ferri effectus ſalutiferi, intendendo ſolidorum vires, & obſtructa vaſcula etiam remotiſſima reſerando, omnibus noti ſunt; partes ejus ſulphureæ, imprimis, a miti vegetabilium acido extractæ plurimum proſunt; talia ſunt vinum chalibeatum pharmacop. Edinenſis, & tinctura Martis Ludovici, quæ ægris corporis craſſioris commode ſatis propinantur, hecticis vero & delicatulis magis nocent. Aquæ chalibeatæ & Crocus Martis aperiens, iiſdem obſervatis cautelis, in uſum revocari poſſunt.**

*Sulphur.*] This, by ſome, is recommended much in the ſcrofula; and, as it ſeems to be pretty penetrating and reſolving, and often proves laxative, ſo perhaps, in ſome caſes, it has been of uſe. And the ſulphureous mineral waters are obſerved to anſwer extremely well in this diſeaſe; ſuch as Moffat waters, which are a vol. ſulph. ſaline water.†

*Antimony and its ppts.*] Crude antimony, very finely powdered, and given in ſmall doſes, has

* Ewart's inaugural diſſertation, p. 17.
† Medical eſſays, v. 1. art. 8.

has been found, by experience, to my certain knowledge, to be an excellent medicine in this diſeaſe, as, by its ſtimulus, it quickens and keeps up the circulation, by which the lentor is diſſolved and broke down; and it alſo ſometimes promotes ſweat and urine; and it has been obſerved by all phyſicians, that cures have been made by this grand alterative herculean medicine, when moſt others have failed, although, perhaps, its *modus agendi* is unknown to us; for, as Van Swieten obſerves, *Quis intellexit antimonii, et ejus præparatorum, mirabiles dotes?** Among the preparations of antimony, the *Vin. bened.* is, perhaps, one of the beſt in this diſeaſe, as it is a very ſubtile, penetrating, reſolving medicine, and found, by repeated experience, to anſwer vaſtly well in this caſe, given in ſmall doſes, as an alterative; and, it is obſervable, that the *croc. metal.* from which it is made, loſes none or next to none of its weight; and, that the ſame *crocus* will afford ſeveral infuſions equally good, hence 'tis only the moſt ſubtile parts of the antimony that it takes up; and, ſome are of opinion, that it is altogether owing to the acid in the wine that diſſolves ſome of the reguline parts of the antimony; and, in this way, they account why the antimony ſometimes proves an emetic, when it is given in ſubſtance, viz. by meeting with an acid in the ſtomach. The ſulphur *aurat. antim.* and the *antim. diaph.* is alſo, by ſome, much cried up in this diſeaſe.

*Aq. calcis* ] As lime water is diluent, detergent, reſolvent, and diuretic,† ſo it is found to be of very great uſe in this diſeaſe: for it ſeems fully to anſwer all the intentions of cure, as it ſtrengthens the ſtomach and whole ſyſtem, and reſolves viſcid humors powerfully; as mixing it with glue plainly ſhews, for it deprives it of its adhæſive quality, and, as it is very ſubtile and penetrating, ſo it is found to be of the greateſt uſe in waſhing out, as it were, the glands, and rendering them again permeable; and, as 'tis alſo at the ſame time an excellent diuretic, which evacuation is found to be of great ſervice here.—This medicine, although it ſeems of itſelf, in ſome degree, to anſwer every indication of cure, yet it is found to anſwer ſtill better, when ſome alterative is taken along with it, ſuch as *pulv. antimon. &c.*

*Mine-*

* Tom. 1. p. 209.

† See Alſton's elaborate diſſertations on quick lime and lime water.

*Mineral waters.*] Of all remedies, perhaps, mineral waters, in general, are the beſt in this malady, as they ſtrengthen the whole ſyſtem, reſolve and open the moſt remote obſtructions, and are, at the ſame time, laxative and diuretic; and they are found to anſwer almoſt in all ſtages and under all circumſtances in this diſeaſe: And as the patients, that uſe theſe waters, generally follow a very ſtrict regimen, and are diverted with agreeable company, which, no doubt, may conduce alſo to their good effect; ſo that, in the main, mineral wells may be ſaid to be an excellent and very agreeable medicine; * and perhaps, all mineral waters anſwer theſe intentions, more or leſs. Moffat water is found to be one of the beſt, in this diſeaſe, of any that are in Britain, witneſs the many cures annually made there; but, it is obſerved by ſome, that, in this diſeaſe, when the cough and other hectical ſymptoms are come on; that, in that caſe, Moffat waters do harm inſtead of good. † But notwithſtanding the good effects of mineral waters, in that diſeaſe, yet they may ſtill be aſſiſted by exhibiting ſome of the alterative medicines mentioned above along with them.

*Sea water.*] This is found to be an excellent medicine in this diſorder; for, by the ſalts it contains, it is an excellent attenuant of any viſcid humor, and alſo promotes digeſtion and chylification conſiderably, as by its unctuous and ſaponaceous quality, "it cleanſes and diſperſes "theſe viſcid humors which ſtop and obſtruct the mouths of "the lacteal veſſels, and ſucceſſively ſtimulate their ſphincters, "whence they promote chylification, &c." ‡ It ought to be given every day, or every other day, in ſmall quantities, ſo as to promote a ſtool or two; and, at the ſame time, ſome other of the alterative medicines already mentioned ought to be uſed as circumſtances may require.

*Millepedes and ppts. of them.*] As they they are ſaid to be very penetrating, attenuating, and deobſtruent, and alſo promote a flow of urine, ſo are thought to be very efficacious in this diſeaſe.

4*thly*,

* *Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci*, Hor. de arte poetica.
† Medical eſſays, vol. 1. art. 8.
‡ Ruſſel, p. 11.

*4thly, Noſtrums.*] There are a great many noſtrums, by which ſome pretend to cure this diſeaſe, ſuch as *Decoct. Tuſſilag. Fuller.* which, by many, is reckoned a ſpecific, even in the laſt ſtages of this diſeaſe,* the *Decoct. paronich.*† root of Butcher-broom,‡ the root of ſcrophularia,§ &c. are alſo, by ſome, reckoned never-failing remedies in this malady.——The king's touch, has been, by ſeveral, believed to be an infallible cure for this moſt obſtinate diſorder; and, the cures made this way (if ever there was any) ſeem to be owing altogether to the fear and dread which a monarch's preſence may occaſion, which cauſing an univerſal conſtriction or ſpaſm on the veſſels (which fear is known to do ‖) may perhaps force out the obſtructing matter, by the ſudden conſtriction of the veſſels; and, I think, 'tis in the ſame way, that we muſt account for the cures that are ſaid to be ſometimes made of this diſeaſe, by the touch of a dead man's hand, or drinking out of a ſkull.——But, 'tis probable that the king's touch took its riſe from the prieſts obſerving, that this diſeaſe went off generally about a certain time of life; and ſo they taking care, that this might be aſcribed to the monarch's touch, by which they flattered their ſovereign, making him think there was ſomething divine about him. So great are the effects of prieſtcraft! Is the going off of the ſcrofula, about puberty, owing to ſome change made then in the conſtitution? Or is it owing to the ſolids becoming ſtronger? Or to both?

*5thly, Iſſues.*] Theſe ſeem to be of uſe, as they ſerve to drain off morbid particles from the whole maſs in general, but ſtill are obſerved to be more ſo, when they are nigh the place, as then they may chance to make a drain immediately from the affected part.**

* *Med. Gymnaſt.* p. 93.
† Boyle.
‡ *Falop.*
§ *Valan.*
‖ ——————— ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἴστη τάρβησέν τε,
Βαμβαίνων, ἀραιὸς δὲ διὰ στόμα γίνετ' ὀδόντων,
Χλωρὸς ὑπαὶ δείους.
** *Mead. Monita Med.*

SECT.

## SECT. XI.

THE medicines mentioned (in ſect. X.) may be ſo compounded, or various claſſes of them uſed, at the ſame time by the prudent phyſician, ſo as to anſwer all the indications more fully, that may occur in his patient's caſe.

If we ſuppoſe, for inſtance, that a ſucking infant labours under this diſeaſe, then a nurſe is to be choſen, healthy and young, and whoſe own child is nearly about the ſame age with the diſeaſed one, and her food ought to be ſuch as preſcribed (in ſect. X. N° 1.) The infant ought to have firſt, a ſmall doſe of *rhæi* adminiſtred, as it anſwers both to ſtrengthen and cleanſe the *primæ viæ*. If there are ſymptoms of acidities in the ſtomach, or an aqueous colluvies abounding much in it; then the abſorbent earth's or teſtaceous powders ſhould be uſed, the beſt of all which ſeems to be the *magneſia alb.* or a ſmall quantity of ſoap diſſolved in the panado, as it attenuates, and is antacid, may be alſo uſed with conſiderable advantage, obſerving, at the ſame time, as much as may be, the rules propoſed in ſect. X. N° 1.

But if we ſuppoſe the patient a little more advanced in years, we would propoſe the following method: Firſt, let him take a vomit, and after that a cathartic, ſuch as propoſed in ſect. X. N° 2. both of which may be as frequently repeated, as the circumſtances may require; in the mean time, between purges, let the patient drink a few draughts, as his ſtrength can bear, at proper intervals, of ſulphureous waters, ſuch as Moffat; or, if that cannot be had, ſome other mineral waters, which have been found to be of ſervice in ſcrofulous caſes;

caſes; which by the bye, the greateſt part of them are; in the mean time uſing proper exerciſe, and they may alſo ſwallow a few carvy ſeeds, or any other agreeable aromatic after every draught. The mineral waters (eſpecially Moffat) are often uſed by way of bath, once or twice a week, as the patient's ſtrength can bear, taking care to prevent its debilitating effects by aromatic corroborating herbs being mixed with it; ſuch as abſinth. centau. minor, &c. An infuſion or decoction of the ſaponaceous plants, (ſect. X. N° 3.) or the alcaline ſalts with ſoap (ſect. X. N° 3) may be given along with the waters: And if the diſeaſe is recent and mild, it often yields to this method; but if it do not, then the waters ought to be aſſiſted with ſtronger attenuants, ſuch as mercurials, antimonials, chalibeats, ſaponaceous and ſaline medicines, or a compoſition of moſt or all of theſe. V. G. Recipe ſapon. ven. ſemiunciam Æthiop. mineral. Antimon. crud. pulver. aa drach. duas. Sal polychreſt. drach. unam balſ. capiv. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſa in pilululas quinque formanda. Let 2 or 3 of the above pills be taken every night at bed-time, drinking a draught of aq. calcis. and decoct. lignor. mixed, after them. Or let the patient take a ſmall doze of the pill Æthiop every night, or every other night at bed-time, drinking decoct. lign. along with them, and intermitting as ſoon as any ſymptoms of a tyliſmus appears. The pill. Plumm. or the pill. mercurial. which laſt perhaps is the beſt ppn. of any of mercury, may be uſed in the ſame manner. Crude antimony powdered, given in ſmall dozes, and the patient drinking lime water or ſea water in proper dozes at the ſame time, is perhaps a medicine ſecond to none.

The vin. bened. in ſmall dozes is alſo excellent——Pills compoſed of Calomel. Sulph. aurat. antimon. aa gr. i. Aloes gr. 3. cum ſyr. balſ. q. ſ. ut f. maſs. Theſe taken every night at bed-time is commended by Mead. Burnt ſponge, vitriol. tart. the expreſſed juice of millepedes, or their infuſion in wine with a little powder of nutmeg ſtrained and ſweetned, as they are all attenuating and diuretic, ſo may prove very ſerviceable in this diſeaſe, and are much recommended alſo, by the celebrated Dr Mead*. Infuſions of aro-



* Monita Med.

matics in wine, given along with ſapo-gum pills, ſeem to me to bid very fair for good ſucceſs in this diſeaſe.

But 'tis needleſs to produce many preſcriptions here, as almoſt an infinite number of formulas might be contrived out of the different claſſes of medicines mentioned in ſect. X. which I leave to be contrived by the prudent practitioner to anſwer their particular patient's caſe: Which by the bye, is the great criterion of a good phyſician.

SECT.

## SECT. XII.

BUT if the dry cough, difficulty of breathing, and other hectical ſymptoms have ſeized the patient, then not only the ſtronger attenuants, but alſo Moffat waters are to be omitted; and mild balſams, antiſeptics, expectorants, aſſes milk, &c. is indicated.

When the diſeaſe is come to this ſtage, although there remains but little hope, yet ſomething ſhould be done for the relief of the miſerable patient. Here moſt of the medicines propoſed in ſect. X. eſpecially the ſtronger attenuants, would be prejudicial.

*Mild balſams, antiſeptics.*] One of the firſt indications that now occurs in the patient's caſe is to fortify as much as poſſible the blood againſt the purulent infection. For anſwering this intention, native balſams have been found of conſiderable ſervice, as they are powerfully antiſeptic, for it is by their aſſiſtance chiefly that the Ægyptian mummies are preſerved from putrefaction. Theſe of the greateſt uſe here are Pix liquid. Aq. pic. Balſ. peru. tolu. capiv. &c. But care ought to be taken that by their ſtimulus they do not excite the fever, or promote a diarrhæa too much: And I know a very celebrated phyſician of very long and extenſive practice, who prefers pix liq. before any of the other balſams, upon account of its mildneſs, as it does not heat and increaſe the fever too much, and is a good antiſeptic and expectorant. To the head of antiſeptics we may alſo add the acids, which

which anſwer very well when properly uſed in this caſe.—Aq. calcis I have ſeen uſed in this caſe with very great benefit*.

*Expectorants.*] The ſecond indication which occurs in this ſtage of the diſeaſe, is to cleanſe the ulcers in the lungs from all purulent matter, and to conſolidate them; *ſed hic labor, hoc opus eſt.*—The expectorants which anſwer this intention beſt, are Lac. ammon. Acet. ſcillet. Flor. benzon. &c. And by decoctions of balſamic vulnerary herbs, ſuch as Cap. vener. Flor. tuſſilag. Agrimon. Heder. terreſt, &c. And when the ulcers are by theſe means cleanſed, their conſolidation may be attempted by giving balſ. lucatel. (in vitell. ovi ſubact.) in form of an electuary. And as moderating the cough, and inclining the patient to reſt, will very much promote this, as then the lips of the ulcers are more at reſt therefore decoct. vel ſyr. de cap. papav. alb. given towards the evening, will perhaps as much as poſſible promote this deſirable effect.

*Aſſes milk, &c.*] The third indication here is to ſupport the ſick with food of eaſy digeſtion, and which affords a good nouriſhment, which is chiefly to be found in the vegetable kingdom, and milk. To theſe ought alſo to be added, proper exerciſe, and a good country air.†

* Perhaps Dr Alſton is the firſt who has ſhewn lime and its water to be antiſceptics. See his diſſertations.

† In explaining the hectic ſymptoms, and in propoſing a method of cure for that ſtage of the diſeaſe, I have as much as much as poſſible ſtudied brevity, and only given ſome hints, as theſe ſeem here to be in common with any other conſumption, and ſo did not ſo properly belong to this treatiſe.

SECT.

## SECT. XIII.

THE tumor is removed, 1ſt, by reſolution; 2dly, by ſuppuration; 3dly, by exſection.

The ſolution (ſect. xiii, N° 1.) is made, 1ſt, by the internals (ſect. x.) 2dly, by topical reſolvents.

As the very ingenious and laborious Dr Alexander Monro, junior, obſerves, *Scrofula glandulas conglobatas & lymphaticas præſertim occupat. Hinc medicamenta externa deobſtruentia & ſtimulantia hoc in morbo in primis profutura cenſendum eſt: quum per venarum lymphaticarum reſorptionem immutata fere ad ipſius ſedem pertingere poſſint; atque exinde ſolida aptius ſtimulare, materiam morboſam efficacius corrigere & mutare valeant, quam remedia interna vulgo adhibita, quæ per longas vaſorum ambages debilitata & permutata ad loca affecta tandem feruntur.*[a]

And 'tis obſervable, that theſe tumors are not only often reſolved, but that they ſometimes alſo fall away in one part, while they ariſe in another, *Modo a parte ad partem transferuntur* (ſays Wharton) *modo a latere in latus, modo a ſuperioribus corporis partibus ad inferiores, aut contra; modo ab exte-*

[a] *Diſſertatio de vaſis lymphaticis valv.* p. 58.

*exterioribus ad interiores; vel, vice verſa, modo ab articulo ad articulum.**

The reſolution of the tumor is alſo the beſt and moſt agreeable way to the patient of removing it, if it can be effected, which is done by reſolving and attenuating the obſtructing matter, and making it paſs again into the road of circulation. The medicines commended for this purpoſe may be applied in various forms to the affected parts. V. G. The fumes of *ſal. ammon.* diſſolved in warm vinegar, or the fumes of warm mineral waters directed to the parts, by the aſſiſtance

* Dr Alſton, profeſſor of botany, in the univerſity of Edinburgh, communicated a ſingular caſe of this kind to Mr Fallon, who has printed it in his inaugural diſſertation, in September laſt; and as Dr Alſton would be preſent, at the impugning of this theſis, or, at leaſt, would read it, there can be no doubt but Mr Fallon has printed it verbatim, as he had it from the doctor. *Genirroſa quædam ſatis ſana ac vegeta, at viro in juventute ſtrumoſo, nupta; cum ex eo peperiſſet infantem unum alterumve, atque lactaſſet, mariti contagio contaminari videbatur, collum enim tumoribus glandularum duris, ceu chœradibus, magio magiſq; onerabatur. Variis inceſſum tentatis remediis—etſi ſatis delicatula, indecorum morbum per annos patienter toleravit. Tandem tuſſis ſicca ac fera eam, tum 36 annos natam invaſit, per æſtatem durans; ac tabeſcere incipiebat. Exeunte vero autumno dum ægra neque valde macilenta nec debilis valde erat; poſti illi ſomnum nocturnum mira accidit metaſtaſis; nam ex improviſo magna anxietate, cum cordis quaſi compreſſione, correpta eſt, facies pallida evaſit extremitates frigidæ, pulſus admodum debilis, vixq; loqui vel movere ſe potuit; de femore præcipue conqueſta. Totum enim femur dextrum tam tumidum ac rubicundum erat, ac ſi maxima pars ſanguinis una cum materia tumorum, ibi ſtagnaſſet, evanuerunt enim interim tumores in collo. Medicus ordinarius ſummo mane vocatus eſt qui rite ſymptomata perpendens, non auſus eſt preſcribere quid faciendum ſine conſilio ſenioris & in praxi magis verſati. Accerſitus eſt illico illuſtris.—Dum de natura & medela tam atrocis, & vix prius auditi morbi deliberarent, opinio junioris medici erat ut ſuſtineretur, & augeretur vis vitæ tenuioribus cardiacis, &c. et applicaretur femiri cataplaſma emolliens: At requiri hic medicamentum magis efficax ſenſit ſenior; & veſecatorio ſatis largo inter ſcapulas applicato, medelam eſſe tentandam. Hoc factum eſt; et ſpatio viginti quatuor plus minus horarum æque bene ſe habuit ægra, ac die ante paroxyſmum; paulatim enim evanuit tumor femoris, anxietas, &c. Sed tumores glandulorum tam magni atque duri facti ſunt, ac unquam antea, ſecunda nec minus mirabili meteſtaſi. In hoc ſtatu permanſit ægra quatuordecim diebus, cum ſimilis paroxyſmus eam invaſit ac iiſdam ſtipatus ſymptomatis, permanentibus tamen duritie et magnitudine tumorum colli. Unanimi tum conſcerſu, methodus a juniori prius propoſita ſecuta eſt, et æque felici ſucceſſu. At poſt tres ſeptimanas in tertio paroxyſmo extincta eſt.*

ance of a funnel, and which may ſtill be aſſiſted with gentle friction,* is recommended by ſome.

The tumor may alſo be fomented with *aq. calcis* or ſpirit. Minder.—The *Quircus marin.* rubbed upon the tumor, is recommended as a good diſcutient, by Dr Ruſſel.——The following cataplaſm may be applied, *R. Rad. Brion. alb. Cicut. aquat. ana unciam unam, coque in aq. font. q. s. & adde Rad. Raphan. ruſt. ſemi unc. Galb. (in vitell. ovi ſolut.) drach. duas ſal ammoniac Crud. drach. unam M. f. cataplaſma.*

The *empl. de cicut. cum ammon. de minio cum ſapone.—— De ammon. cum Mercur. Diachylon. cum gum. &c.* may be apply'd with ſucceſs. But the *Rad. Bryon. alb.* freſh, and mixed with the common white bread pultis, is perhaps preferable to any other. And I remember to have ſeen a remarkable cure made in the infirmary, at Edinburgh, in the winter 1755, of a perſon who had a large ſchirrus thyroid gland, which was totally reſolved by this pultis. He uſed, at the ſame time, *Decoct. Seneck.* (which, perhaps, may anſwer exceeding well in the ſcrofula) with the pultis.——The learned profeſſor, under whoſe care the patient was, prefers the freſh bryony root, as a diſcutient, to any other medicine, although he has had occaſion to try, perhaps, almoſt the whole of that tribe.

A pultis of four ſowens (ſo called by the Scots, *i. e. e mucilagine ſurfuracea aſceſcente)* has been uſed with great advantage as a diſcutient in this diſeaſe. And I have often ſeen it uſed by the above-mentioned profeſſor, with the greateſt advantage.

2dly, If the reſolution has been tried in vain, and the tumor ſeems ſtill to increaſe, and tend to ſuppuration, then its maturation is to be as much as poſſible promoted by emolient and digeſting pultiſes, or plaiſters; of the ſame nature, or rather more acrid, may be applied. For 'tis obſervable, that plaiſters, particularly of the hotter gums, promote ſuppuration faſter in theſe pituitous tumors than the common emolient pultiſes; for they heat, ſtimulate, and impede perſpiration more. Theſe ought to be applied till the tumor break of itſelf; unleſs, from its ſeat and other circumſtances, there is danger leſt the matter be abſorbed into the blood, or the bones

* Van Sweiten.

bones or other neighbouring parts ſhould be hurt; and, in that caſe, it ought to be opened wth the lancet or cauſtic; but this laſt ought, as much as poſſible, to be ſhunned, leſt the parts be too much exaſperated, and a cancerous ulcer brought on. —Nor ought the tumor to be opened before the ſuppuration be compleat, if poſſible; for, otherwiſe, it will prolong the cure.

3dly, If the tumor is ſo hard, that it can neither be reſolved or brought to ſuppuration; if it be ſeated ſingle, moveable, and not adhering to any large veſſel, then it may be extracted by the chirurgical art.*

* Galen relates the caſe of a boy, who had his voice deſtroyed (or at leaſt greatly impaired) by an imprudent ſurgeon, in taking out a ſtrumous tumor; who, fearing the hæmorrhage did not cut the membrane, in which it was contained, with a ſcalpel, but tore it out with his fingers, and along with it the recurrant nerves.

SECT.

## SECT. XIV.

STrumous ulcers don't only, not readily yield to the common remedies, but alſo often deceive the ſurgeon, by putting on a fallacious kind of cicatrix, which immediately breaks out again, particularly in the ſpring and autumn,* and generally appear much worſe than before; however, in general, the chirurgical treatment of the ulcers ought to be as ſimple as poſſible, and only the moſt bland and lenient balſams, the moſt mild digeſtives and epuloticks ſhould be uſed. Acrid, irritating medicines always exaſperate it, which ought, therefore, to be as little uſed as poſſible, unleſs it be to conſume fungous fleſh, and, even then, they ought to be very mild. If the ulcer extend its dimenſions much, and eat away the neighbouring parts, then they are to be defended by aſtringents and mild antiſepticks.

* The reaſon why this diſeaſe often appears in the ſpring and autumn, is, according to ſome, that then there is a greater plenitude of the veſſels.

## SECT. XV.

FIſtulas and ſinuſes, which happen in this diſeaſe,* require to be treated in general as other ſinous ulcers ;† but only ought to be managed with more tenderneſs.

* See ſingular inſtances of ſinus and fiſtulous ulcers, in Wiſeman, particularly in p. 267. Obſ. 3, p. 280. Obſ. 4, p. 284. Obſ. 6, p. 239. Obſ. 12.

† For which ſee Boerhaave's aphoriſms on that ſubject, with Van Sweiten's elegant and elaborate comment.

SECT.

## SECT. XVI.

WHEN the diſeaſe ſeizes the bones, or their articulations, then the method accommodated to carious bones ought to be uſed,* not omitting the internal medicines mentioned in ſect. x.

* For which ſee alſo Boërhaave, with Van Sweiten; but particularly Dr Monro's eſſay on the different kinds of caries, Medical eſſays, vol. 5. art. 24.

## SECT. XVII.

IF a ſcurbutic, rachitic, or venereal taint, is joined with the ſcrofula, then, with the medicines already mentioned, ought to be joined ſuch as may correct the particular diatheſis, which is to be learned from a knowledge of theſe particular diſeaſes.

*FINIS.*

ERRATA.

Page 6, l. 14, for forofula, read *ſcrofula.*
9, l. 2, for proceeding, read *preceding.*
9, l. 13, for much, read *moſt.*
29, l. 22, for accendatur, read *acanditur.*
31, l. laſt, for celemberrimus, read *celeberrimus.*
32, l. 14, for avait, read *evadit.*